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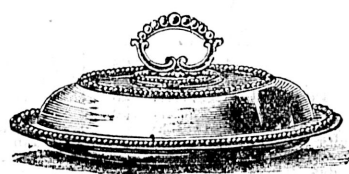
VOL. XCLI NO

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

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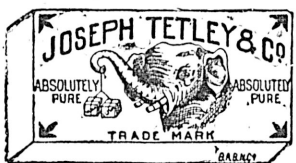
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Hand Bros' Fireworks at Wholesale Prices, from
10 cents a dozen up to 5 cents each. These
goods never were sold here at these prices before.

77 - - Government Street

NEW BALED HAY!!!

Our first consignment of New Crop Timothy Hay
just received. Quality is extra choice.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Negotiations

Broken Off

After a Four Hours' Conference
Packers and Workers Fail
to Agree.

Offer to Refer All Differences to
Arbitration Refused by
Employees.

Omnibus Load of Typewriters
Proves An Easy Mark For
Cowardly Strikers.

Chicago, Ill., July 16.—The strike leaders in conference today took up the matter of the packers, a reply to which was requested by the packers in the nature of an ultimatum. The note was as follows: "Your letter has been received and fully considered, and, desiring to give you every possible opportunity to reach a solution of the present controversy, we will be glad to meet you and discuss matters further, if, in your opinion, anything can be gained by another meeting. It is our opinion, however, that, considering the existing condition, a fair proposition has been made to you and your organization in our letter offering to arbitrate any and all grievances that may be submitted for arbitration by either side, and it is further our unanimous opinion that we cannot recede from this proposition, to which we feel that we should have your definite answer not later than Saturday noon, July 16." The letter was signed by J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Edward Morris, J. E. Mauser, J. P. Lyman, E. A. Cudahy and Edward Wilden. At the time of the meeting, the packers' deliberations were in the hands of the packing house representatives. Its purpose could not be learned, but it was intimated by the packers that a further joint conference might be held.

Significant apparently of an abandonment by the strikers of hope of securing a basis upon which they would arbitrate, was an announcement that President Donnelly, of the butcher workmen, would leave Chicago tonight for a tour of other strike-bound cities. Indications this afternoon all pointed to an end of the present conference for the present at least, and the beginning of new hostilities. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has already left Chicago, presumably to go to New York.

While the packers are preparing to act upon the latest message from the strike leaders, a riot was occasioned on West 63rd and Ashland avenues, caused by the arrival of ambulances, one of which carried stretcher cases to the offices of Swift & Company, Nelson, Morris & Company and the Armour Packing Company. Three men were injured by blows received from the strikers. When the first was drawn up to the sidewalk where the workmen were waiting for it, a strike sympathizer rushed from the saloon and stood in the path of the ambulance. The police ordered him to move on. A crowd gathered and several policemen detailed at posts nearby hastened to the scene and drew their clubs and charged the crowd, which gave way before them. The ambulance was driven into the saloon and made their escape through a rear door. Many of the girls were so frightened that they sought refuge in the saloons which line Ashland avenue at this point, only to be driven out by the threats of men drinking in the places. Most of the young women were found and went on their way in the ambulances.

It was announced at 6:30 o'clock this evening that all negotiations between the packers and the strikers had been broken off. This announcement was made after a conference lasting more than four hours between the packers and the executive committee of the butchers' union. The meeting was at the office of Swift & Co. The announcement was made by officers of the union. The packers gave out no statement.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Several hundred new men were given employment at the packing houses in South Omaha today and the packers say the situation is much better. Some trouble was experienced between the new and old men in the packing houses, but no violence was met with. Considerable slaughtering was done today, but cattle and hogs, and packing plants were operating in a limited way.

Boston, July 16.—Because of the severity of meat in Boston, due to the Chicago strike, permission was granted today to three dealers to slaughter cattle on Sunday. It was pointed out to the board that it had become necessary to slaughter tomorrow in order that there may be an uninterrupted supply for the General Reformatory, House of Correction, state prison and the local hotels. The number of butchers in Boston at present is small.

Kansas City, July 16.—The two carloads of men from Chicago and other places were brought in today and taken into the Armour plant. Strikers at the gates made a slight demonstration, but there was no show of violence. The men were most unskilled laborers and many of them quit after working an hour or so. An effort was made to detain some of the deserters, but they succeeded in jumping out of the windows or rushing past the guards at the doors. Later they mingled with the strikers at labor headquarters.

ANOTHER ARMY LANDED.

Thirty Thousand More Japanese Safely Put Ashore Near Port Arthur.

Berlin, July 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger today prints a special despatch from Port Arthur stating that the Japanese, since July 11th, have landed about 30,000 men near Pimon bay and escaped the entire fleet. The Russians, the despatch says, offered little resistance. A general assault is expected soon. A call has been facilitated the landing.

Saint Alice

Natural

Mineral

Water

LOOMIS' BODY FOUND.

American's Mysterious Disappearance Last Month Now Accounted For.

Kingsbridge, Devonshire, July 16.—The body of F. Kent Loomis, who disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., June 20th, as that vessel was nearing Plymouth, was found this morning at Warren point, near Thurleston sands, some fifteen miles from Plymouth. A laborer, Thomas Snowden, was walking along a cliff at about 6 o'clock when he noticed a body tossing among the breakers on the incoming tide some thirty yards from the shore. Snowden hurried down the cliff and by the time he reached the beach the waves were washing the body against the rocks. Snowden grasped the clothing on the body and dragged it ashore. The remains were much decomposed. The body was bruised by contact with the rocks on which it had been hurled by the waves.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—It is stated at the American state department that ever since the disappearance of F. Kent Loomis a quiet but far reaching investigation has been energetically conducted and is still being carried on.

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Gen. Kuropaikin
Proves a Genius

Russian Critics Admit That Previous Criticisms Were Uncalled For.

Gen. Zassulitch Was Disgraced For Having Saved Liaoyang.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Experts who until recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropaikin's management of affairs in the Far East, declare, as the situation develops, that his strategy has proved so far beyond reproach. He has successfully defied over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in charge of the Russian army could realize. His apparent mistakes, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieut. General Zassulitch on the Yalu, turns out to be actions of highest military judgment. General Kuropaikin then had a few and such poor troops at Liaoyang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to enter the Yalu without any hindrance, and the thousands lost by Zassulitch practically saved Liaoyang. Zassulitch until disgraced occupied an important staff position. General Baron Stokelberg's march was also criticized, but it is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of warfare demand that an army should be in constant touch with the enemy, otherwise it would be impossible for it to know the strength of its opponents. General Stokelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale, and not only enabled the Yalu without any hindrance, but materially disturbed the Japanese plans relative to the siege of Port Arthur, gradually drawing the retreating Japanese army to follow the retreating Russian army and directing attention from the vulnerable spot between Liaoyang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the men at Kuropaikin's headquarters are improving. Fifty percent of the best troops from European Russia have reached Liaoyang within a month, and if the Russian commander-in-chief in the Far East now choose to accept battle he will be able to inflict a heavy blow. All Russia is looking forward with confidence to the fight.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' TRIAL.

Great Interest Taken in German Prosecutions at Instance of Russia.

Berlin, July 16.—A trial which the Prussian authorities began July 12 at Koenigsberg at the instance of the Russian government, against seven social democrats accused of smuggling anarchistic literature into Russia, attracts very great attention. The newspapers of the Reichstag and Diet, Prussian and Russian, are printing columns of verbatim reports of the testimony. The interest of the country was already strikingly directed to the case through the recent debates on the subject in the Reichstag and Diet. From the evidence it appears that the documents smuggled include publication of the Russian Press Fund Association of New York and the Jewish Labor League, and a number of other documents. It is certain that there existed an extensive system for the circulation of the documents through agents in the border towns.

UNCLE SAM IS

GROWING RESTIVE

Will Ask Imperial Government to Stop Canadian Blandishments.

Washington, July 16.—It is thought that the attention of the British government to the Canadian immigration conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to the Northwest Territories. It is felt here that there can be no objection to the Canadian government itself seeks to attract citizens of other countries, the matter is one which calls for official remonstrance. The department of interior, through one of its assistant secretaries, has been sending broadcast throughout the northwestern states circulars and letters, principally addressed to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence, describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian Northwest and inviting immigrants by the offer of 160 acres of land, free schools and sound laws.

RENNENKAMPF WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Gen. Rennenkampf was wounded, but not seriously, in a skirmish near Samtsum. A bullet passed through the calf of one of his legs.

Indications Of Elections

After Many Year's Liberal Government Grants Justice to Nanaolmolte.

Applied For Old Age Pension on Resignation and Was Refused.

District Farmers to Open a Market at the Coal City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, July 16.—After many years of this service the lonely Lighthouse Island and its lightkeeper, Robert Gray, who was getting up in years, applied to the Dominion government for superannuation. The reply to his request was as astonishing as it was creditable to the administration. His plea that he was no longer capable of performing the duties was accepted and acted upon, he being discharged, but the superannuation allowance he asked for and which he had well earned, was refused point blank. This was in 1897, and in the meantime everything but Mr. Gray and his neighbors on Gabriola Island, where he lived, had almost forgotten the wrong which had been done. Repeated requests for justice were refused and even Mr. Gray had given up hope of ever obtaining redress. Circumstances, however, arose and the circumstances in this instance appear to be the approach of a general election, and the fact that there are nineteen votes on Gabriola Island which are coveted by Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. So it has come about at this late date that the claim for superannuation has at last been granted, and not only granted but paid from the date at which Mr. Gray retired, in a cheque for the sum accruing during the entire seven years, something like \$1,100 being now on the way here. There is no longer any doubt in Nanaimo that the general election is looking for the fall. The farmers in the district outside of Nanaimo are opening a market here on Monday with the avowed object of putting the Chinese vegetable vendors out of business. To that end they have obtained a promise from the city council to prohibit peddling four days a week. The market will be run by a company of farmers who will incorporate. The idea was first broached at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute some months ago, and when the aldermen were approached they said they would pass the by-law against peddling if the farmers would show that they had the numbers to sell. A previous attempt to start a market failed and the outcome of this experiment will be watched with interest.

CHASING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Houston, Texas, July 16.—One arrest has been made in connection with the holdup of the Great Northern train at Supper's lake last night. This suspect, whose name is not known, declares his innocence. Sheriff Watts, of Anderson county, and a posse have been at work all day tracking the bandit. Ranger Captain McDaniel got orders to proceed to the scene and arrived at Oakwood late today. It is officially reported that the bandits, of whom there were four according to the best information, entered the carriages and blew open the door with dynamite and took therefrom four packages, one containing \$21 and another containing \$1, a third not known to contain money and another package of railroad tickets.

Wonderful Growth
In One Year

Concentration Plants at Rossland Now Represent Very Large Investment.

Good Progress Made at Camp During Past Week—One Shipments.

Rossland, July 16.—A year ago today concentration was a thing of the future in Rossland, so far as concrete results are concerned. Today Le Roi No. 2 has a fifty-ton plant costing forty thousand dollars in full operation and earning profits. The War Eagle and Centre Star Companies have a two hundred-ton plant partly running and to be in continuous operation within ten days. The total cost of these works is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The White Bear Consolidated has a twenty-ton plant partly completed and rapidly progressing, the estimated cost of which, complete, is \$30,000, and the mill is expected to be crushing before the end of August. Velvet has a fifty-ton plant partly running and cost \$15,000, and works to be operating in side of ten days. The Le Roi Company has a twenty-ton experiment works running steadily, with the probability of a large plant at an early date, for which site and water records have already been taken up. The advantages achieved from a creditable aggregate and contribute substantially toward confidence in the future of the camp.

The ore shipped from the camp for the week ending tonight shows an increase over the previous week. The figures are: Le Roi, 2,800; Centre Star, 1,500; War Eagle, 1,000; Le Roi No. 2, 450; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 500; Kootenay, 200; Junco, 250; Cliff, 120. Total, 7,160 tons. Year to date, 194,358 tons.

The Cliff mine came into the shipping list for the first time since its suspension four years ago. It will probably be a continuous shipper. Two car lots are being sent to the Granby, Greenwood and Trail smelters for experimental purposes. One bin is under construction at the mine and the force will number twenty-five within ten days.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Buffalo, July 16.—A special to the News from Olla, N. Y., says: "Firemen Kresley and Sullivan, of Buffalo, were killed, and Baggage-master Johnson seriously injured in a collision between a passenger train from Buffalo and a freight train on a grade at Shippen, Pa., early today. The passenger train was being assisted by an extra engine to climb the grade when the freight train crashed into it. The baggage coach was smashed to shatters."

EFFECTIVE FIRE DRILL.

At Midnight Nine Hundred Boys Marched From Burning Buildings to Safety.

New York, July 16.—While fire was burning in the Catholic Protectorate at West Chester early today, nine hundred boys were marched to safety in an effective fire drill. When the alarm was given the boys were in bed and none knew the locality of the blaze. The priests in charge gave the signals, and, like trained firemen, the boys arose, dressed and stood waiting for further orders. Then, maintaining perfect discipline, at the command the little companies gave an exhibition that was the result of months of patient drilling.

PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

Surmise That Fleet Has Gone North in Gulf of Liaotung.

Tatechikao, July 16.—There is reason to believe that the whole, or part, of the Port Arthur squadron has come north into the Gulf of Liaotung. The sound of the firing of heavy guns is heard to seaward. Warships are distinguishable firing in the direction of Kaichow. It is surmised that they could only be Russian vessels. The Japanese are suffering from hunger. Six of them came in and surrendered to Gen. Mishenko begging for food. They said disease and famine were everywhere in the Japanese army. According to reports from the vicinity of the Liaotung Peninsula, Japanese officers and a detachment of Japanese have gone towards Haicheng with ten chests full of silver to pay the Chinese bandits.

Anglo-Russian
Treaty Postponed

Czar's Government Intimates Agreement Must Await Return of Peace.

No Serious Question Likely to Arise Through Action of Volunteer Fleet.

London, July 16.—The Associated Press learns that there will be no attempt at present to settle all the questions pending between Great Britain and Russia. The foreign office has received from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, the Russian answer to its representations. In which the St. Petersburg government regrets its inability, while the war with Japan is in progress, to undertake such important negotiations, but when peace is restored she will be willing to do so, provided circumstances permit. The exchanges were made in a thoroughly cordial spirit, and the Associated Press is informed by a high British official that the Russian government made clear and that the foreign office understood the disinclination of Emperor Nicholas' ministers to embark in a discussion of the Indian, Persian or other far-reaching questions, a settlement of which Sir Charles Hardinge sought. This is in no sense a rebuff. As a matter of fact it is learned that the Emperor's advisors are as anxious as Great Britain that the most friendly relations be maintained between the two countries. There is no intention of taking any action which might cause a change of attitude on the part of Great Britain, which has been regarded up to this time as perfectly correct.

It is now stated there is no expectation of any serious question arising from the operations of Russian auxiliary cruisers in the Red Sea. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in talks with European ambassadors, has stated in a way to admit of no doubt that the British government would not permit a violation of the treaty of Berlin of 1878, which closed the Straits of Dardanelles to warships. On the other hand, Russia has stated in equally emphatic terms that she has no intention of despatching any war vessels through the straits.

The Turkish embassy says it does not know of any application on the part of Russia for permission for warships to go out, and insists that Turkey cannot consent to the passage of the Dardanelles of unarmed Russian steamers, and that if guns are placed on board of them outside Turkish waters, then it is no concern of the Turkish government.

BANKRUPT POWER CO.

Richmond, Va., July 16.—The Virginia Passenger and Power Company, embracing the Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the Richmond Traction Company, was placed in the hands of receivers today upon petition of the Bowling Green Trust Company.

RUMOR OF TOGO'S DEATH.

Chefoo, July 16.—The Chicago Daily News' correspondent with Kuroki's army, in a despatch sent by a Chinese junk, at Antung, says: "There is a persistent rumor here that Admiral Togo is dead. Many of the Japanese profess to believe it. A severe outbreak of cholera is devastating this section. The bodies of the officers who die of the disease are cremated."

CREAT GATHERING
CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Convention to Meet at Detroit Will Represent All Sections of U. S.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—The fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Detroit August 3 and 4, promises to be one of the most representative gatherings of Catholic clergymen and laymen ever held. The Foresters, Knights of America, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Young Men's Institute, Knights of St. John, German Herten, Irish Benevolent Union, Knights and Ladies of America and Western Catholic Union will send delegates at large, and the state leagues of Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Vermont and Texas, besides ten state federations and hundreds of county federations located in the different federal states will send representatives.

Alexieff's Late Report

Commander Gives Particulars of Japanese Attempt on Port Arthur.

Attack Was on Position Outside of Fortress and Proved Unsuccessful.

Announcement of Presence of Russian Squadron in Liaotung Gulf.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—There is a persistent rumor in circulation to the effect that the protected cruiser Novik, of the Russian Pacific squadron, has been ordered to the Gulf of Liaotung. The admiral has no information on the subject. It is admitted that it is possible, but improbable, in view of the inadvisability of separating the Port Arthur vessels.

Reliable reports from Tatechikao this evening brought the startling announcement of the presence of Russian warships off Kaichow, which they are said to be bombarding, and of the arrival of Japanese transports and engines of the port of New Chwang. The admiral was unable to confirm or deny either report, not having received any communication from Rear Admiral Witthoft, but the officials generally were inclined to credit them. It true, it would mean that Admiral Witthoft has got the Japanese transports at his mercy. In this case Admiral Togo would hasten to their assistance and engage the Russians. This may also explain the absence of positive news of the Japanese occupation of the Port of New Chwang and the cautious advance of Gen. Oku's column.

The foreign office has received a telegram from the Russian consul at New Chwang, dated July 14th, but did not mention the approach of the Japanese. Concerning the fighting July 3rd and 4th for the possession of the positions at Lumsantan outside of Port Arthur, Viceoy Alexieff reports as follows: "According to reports received from Port Arthur dated July 3rd an engagement occurred July 3rd and 4th on the right flank of our line of defense for the possession of the positions of Lumsantan. Towards evening the enemy was repulsed, and many of the Japanese fortifications fell into our hands. During these two days the Novik, with destroyers and torpedo boats put out on sea, and bombarded the enemy's positions from the sea, thus contributing to our general success. In the two days' fighting two officers were killed and four wounded. Among the latter Prince Gantimuroff, aide-de-camp of General Stoesseff, was dangerously wounded.

Thirty-five of our soldiers were killed and 247 wounded. Colonel Ikonss, who acted as chief of staff, Gen. General Stoesseff, was wounded. The Japanese losses for the two days according to Chinese reports, were 2,000 men.

According to a report of July 7th, we captured on July 6th an advanced hill ensuring us possession of the mountain pass. Our losses were two officers killed and one officer and twenty soldiers wounded.

According to information received, the Japanese effected a landing at Port Dalny July 2nd, disembarking about 20,000 men and 50 guns. The whole town swarmed with Japanese soldiers, and the enemy is repairing the docks and electric stations. The railway line is being repaired throughout the whole length, but owing to lack of engines, the cars are worked by Chinese. The spirit of the troops is excellent."

Will Hold Up
The Province

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Now Apply to British Columbia For Subsidy.

Lord Dundonald's Reception at Toronto an Eye-Opener to Critics.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, July 16.—The reception to Lord Dundonald at Toronto last night came as a veritable surprise to the Critics. They cannot effectually minimize its significance. It was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of recent years. Lord Dundonald returned to the capital today. He is delayed with requests for addresses, but is declining. He will spend one day quietly at Glenagarry before leaving for England, but the only public functions he will attend are the St. James Club's and the Caledonian Society gatherings in Montreal. It is stated on excellent authority that the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters will approach the British Columbia government for a subsidy.

Harry Sifton, third son of the minister, was accidentally shot in the arm while hunting yesterday. He suffered greatly from the great loss of blood, but will recover in the future.

The royal assent will be given to several bills tomorrow.

E. H. Lasehinger, Sir Wm. Mulock's secretary, has been promoted to be assistant secretary of the post office department.

GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

Russian Volunteer Fleet Said to Have Taken a Lloyd Steamer.

Berlin, July 16.—The foreign office confirms the report of the seizure of the Lloyd steamer, Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet. The steamer was in the Red Sea, but declines to discuss the political features of the case at this stage and does not indicate what steps it intends to take. The Tagelblatt says: "A special explanation of this Russian action against the Emperor's flag is imperatively necessary. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and that the Russian arbitrary acts are avoided in the future."

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks the seizure will be most hard to justify. If it is found that the Russian action is contrary to the law of nations the German government will not hesitate to find a remedy in its broadest sense.

Berlin, July 16.—The National Zeitung this morning declares the confiscation of the mail sacks aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet, steamer Subanski in the Red Sea Friday to be inadmissible, and in defiance of international law.



Victoria Played A Fine Game

Vancouver Stalwarts May Thank
Good Fortune For Their
Victory.

Splendid Work of the Younger
Players—The Score Was
6 to 5.

The result of yesterday's game between Victoria and Vancouver at the Caledonia Park, while disappointing in a sense, is still encouraging to local lacrosse enthusiasts. It was a splendid game, anyhow, and the result was very much in doubt all the time. With a little better luck the local boys would have won, or, at all events, have played a draw. But the luck stayed on the other side.

Still, the spectators were well satisfied with the game. It demonstrated two things especially; first, that there is ample material in the city for a first-class team, and secondly, that there is a team now that plays the game in good, fast style. All praise be to the younger players! Pete Morris was a marvel; Roskams a regular lion and White and others did great work. As anticipated in the Colonist, Stan, Pele's appearance on the home made a great difference, for there is not much to be learned

gentlemen to play on the senior team will not be necessary.

The game started with some fast play, Victoria having decidedly the best of it, and their opponents narrowly averting several goals. Lorimer made two good stops and then ran behind after the rubber. Nobody took his place between the sticks and Cao got the ball and dropped it in when nobody was looking. Victoria made a fierce attack, and in the scrimmage before the goal, Jones got put out of business for a few minutes by a blow on the head. The game remained very fast to the close of the quarter. Victoria still appearing to have the advantage. Score, 0-1.

The second quarter opened with some exciting play, the local men running all over their opponents, and finally Morris made a fine run and passed to Glaholm, who did the trick. Then Vancouver got mad and made several unsuccessful attacks, the two-quarter a stubborn defence, until Patterson got the ball and scored. Time, 10 minutes. The game became again very fast and play stayed around Vancouver's goal until Fred White passed from behind the goal to Glaholm in front of it and Glaholm scored. The second quarter thus closed with the score 2-2.

It was clear that the fight would be a close one. Checking became a little hard in the third quarter and several men on both sides were sent to decorate the fence. The game continued for some time without either defence being penetrated and then Godfrey got a good chance and scored for the visitors. Victoria immediately bucked up and, after a splendid attack, Glaholm passed to White, who scored things up again.

Excitement ran high as Vancouver tried again and again to recover their advantage—and in vain—until the whistle blew. Score, 3-3.

Then came the fatal quarter and the last. Vancouver scored twice in the first few minutes, and it took the local boys a long time to get within counting

Diamond Sculls And Other Honors

The Magnificent Achievement of
Lou Scholes at Henley
Regatta.

Other Victories to the Credit of
Canadian Amateur
Athletes.

Mail and Empire.

All Canada will share, to some extent, Mr. Scholes' pride in his son's magnificent achievement at Henley. To win the race in any company is a high honor, to defeat a champion declared to be one of the most finished scullers who ever sat in a boat is glory indeed; and to break a world's record in the final heat is to become immortalized in the annals of Henley. In the enthusiasm engendered by a survey of Lou Scholes' performance it is easy to make rash predictions; but any expert will agree that it seems possible for the Toronto boy to make a record for himself which no sculler has ever equaled. To begin with, he is only 24 years old, and has sculled for only a few years. He has not acquired a perfect style yet, and his winning at Henley must be set down to magnificent strength and grim pluck more than to exquisite form. If Scholes can break a world's record under these conditions, what may reasonably be expected of him should he continue to increase in onrsmanship and retain his

boxer. When he won the amateur championship of the world he was one of the finest boxers living, amateur or professional. A slim, studious-looking lad, the very physical opposite of his brother, the sculler, there was nothing to suggest the ring champion in John L. Scholes. His pluck was undoubted and his skill enough to arouse the envy of professional pugilists who saw him spar. As soon as he had reached the goal of his ambition he quit the ring forever, despite the inducements that were offered him to become a professional. Amateurism is a passion with Mr. Scholes, Sr., and he was no less pleased with his son's determination than with the honors he had won.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

Lou Scholes' victory marks the third occasion of the Diamond Challenge Sculls being captured by a competitor from across the seas. It is the first time that this event has been won by what the Premier of Canada would call a "foreigner," whose amateur status was undoubted. Edward Hamman Ten Eyck won the race in 1897, but his entry was refused the next year by the Henley stewards, who were not satisfied that he was an amateur. A Dutchman named Commey won in 1892, but there was suspicion about his claims to amateur standing, though he was not protested at the time. Another Toronto sculler, Charles Goldman, named himself as an amateur in 1901, but was not entered by Hennessy, who won the finals. Goldman was the amateur champion swimmer and boxer of Toronto. The race that these men crossed the ocean to win was instituted in 1844, but was not made a challenge race until six years later. The winner receives a silver gilt cup and becomes the custodian of the trophy which gives its name to the race. The miniature sculls are about six inches long, of frosted and bright silver, the handles and fillet being of gold, the sculls crossed and corded with gold. The cup appears in the middle of a wreath of green enamel, set with rubies and diamonds, and tied with gold, while from the ends of the tie are suspended two brilliant. This is the jewel that will soon be on its way to Toronto.

CANADA'S FAMOUS SCULLERS.

Canada has always been famous for oarsmen and scullers, and more than once has seen her sons compete for the Stewards' Challenge Cup at Henley. In 1901 the Winnipeggers essayed to first this coveted prize, but without success. The Argonauts also failed, and now the Winnipeggers have been defeated again. There is no disgrace in lack of success at the rowing game at Henley, for the finest living oarsmen are there to defend their title. Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale, all have tried, and all have been beaten. In 1895 the Thames Cup was won by an Amsterdam crew, but neither before nor since has any one of Henley oarsmen's trophies left its native soil. Among professional scullers Canada can boast a magnificent quartette, such as Hamman, Gaudin, Ross and William O'Connor, three of whom were world's champions, and one of them—Hamman—declined to be the best man in rough water who ever handled a pair of sculls.

OTHER CHAMPION ATHLETES.

Reminiscences of aquatic exploits bring to mind the fact that Canada has always taken an honorable share in field and track athletics. In George Gray we had a world's champion shot-putter, and one of the best developed athletes who ever lived. George Orton was also a world's champion long distance runner, with the action of a Hackney horse. His younger brother, Irving, promises to be an equally good man. Alex Grant, an American university mile champion, is a Canadian, a product of Toronto university, like George Orton. Charles Biggar, a Toronto man, still holds a world's jumping record made a generation ago, and was an all-round athlete equal to the best in his day. The list might be expanded but to athletes the names mentioned are of sufficiently significant. We hope to add to our athletic laurels as the years go by, although we have little raw material to choose from, compared with the United States and Great Britain. To compensate for this deficiency, Canada's average physical standard is perhaps higher and better than that of any other country in the world.

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Time Table in Effect
July 17th.

Northbound.		S-bound.	
Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
6:15	6:15	6:15	6:15
7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30

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K. J. BURNS, L. C. NEWLANDS.
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YESTERDAY'S SPORT.

Lacrosse—Vancouver 6, Victoria 5.
Cricket—United Banks vs. Victoria C. C.; a draw.
Baseball—Fernwoods 9, Hill-sides 3.
Yachting—Dorothy beat Gwenol.

BASEBALL.

A fair number of spectators witnessed a close and exciting game on Saturday at Oak Bay between the Fernwoods and Hill-sides, until the close of the fifth inning, when the score stood 1-0 in favor of the Fernwoods. The sixth inning saw the funeral of the Hill-sides who made three of their five errors in this inning, while, to make matters worse for them, the Fernwoods just batted the ball for four hits, and such hits! Robertson was the first man up in the sixth and Hutcheson donated a base to him. Carlow fell on the ball for a two bagger. Herd went to first through the kindness of Anderson. S. Shanks batted out a two bagger. Malcolm got first because he could not dodge a pitched ball. A. Shanks, just to show that his brother had not a monopoly on hitting the ball, smashed out a three-bagger. Gray put up a fly for Kinsman and was out. Smith drifted one down to Anderson, who got it to first in time. Came was given a life by Anderson. Robertson, on his second time at bat, made a clean single. Carlow ended the agony by striking out.

The Hill-sides made a gallant attempt to even up, but stopped short at two runs. After Herd struck out, Anderson patted one for three bags. Kinsman walked on balls. Hutcheson hit one to Carlow, who made a bad throw to first. Anderson scored. Kinsman scored on Hughes' sacrifice and Peden struck out.

The Fernwoods scored two more in the seventh, which ended their run-getting. The Hill-sides did not score again until the ninth, when one man got around. Fernwoods.

AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Carlow, c.	5	0	0	0	0
Robertson, c.	5	1	1	1	0
Carlow, 2b.	5	1	1	4	1
Herd, rf.	5	2	2	0	0
S. Shanks, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Malcolm, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
A. Shanks, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0
Gray, ss.	5	0	0	0	2
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	3
<hr/>					
41	9	8	27	9	5

AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Northcott, c.	5	0	1	7	0
Overall, p.	5	0	0	0	4
Herd, c.	5	0	1	0	0
Anderson, ss.	4	1	2	0	4
Kinsman, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
Hutcheson, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Hughes, lf.	5	0	0	12	0
Peden, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
Luscombe, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
<hr/>					
38	7	27	13	5	

CRICKET.

Banks vs. V. C. C.

Yesterday afternoon's most enjoyable game was played on the Jubilee hospital grounds between the United Banks and a team of the Victoria C. C., which resulted in a draw, neither side having an advantage.

The Banks batted first and compiled 144. E. W. Carr-Hilton, the captain, being top-scorer with 49. Holt batted in one style for 41, and D. Gillespie 21 and R. A. Bethune, not out, 12, also played well.

Victoria, going in, put together 115 for seven wickets, when time was called. Howe, 42; Macdon, 22, and P. Richardson, not out, 14, all batted in good form. Following are the scores.

AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
H. Gillespie, c. Howe, b. Frimen	21				
E. W. Carr-Hilton, c. Howe, b. Frimen	49				
H. A. Taylor, c. Williams, b. Frimen	8				
H. Gillespie, c. Frimen, b. Howe	0				
G. S. Holt, c. Macdon, b. Howe	41				
D. P. Richardson, c. Howe, b. Howe	14				
R. A. Bethune, c. Howe, b. Howe	12				
P. Richardson, c. Howe, b. Howe	0				
J. E. Cornwell, c. Frimen, b. Howe	2				
Jones, c. Macdon, b. Howe	0				
B. Fyfe, c. Macdon, b. Howe	0				
Extras	8				
Total	144				

AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
E. J. Howe, c. Bethune	22				
Macdon, c. Bethune	22				
M. Rogers, c. Bethune	8				
P. Richardson, not out	14				
W. Greason, c. Hilton	2				
J. W. Ambler, c. Hilton	0				
T. Williams, c. Bethune	7				
L. B. Trimen, c. Jones, b. Holt	6				
Extra	12				
Total	115				

LAWN TENNIS.

Entries for Tournament.

Following are the entries in the tennis tournament the coming week at the Belcher street grounds.

Mixed Doubles.

Lieutenant Cole and Miss Goward owe 3-6 of 15.

Dr and Mrs. Nelson, owe 1-6 of 15.

T. M. Foote and Miss Bell, owe 3-6 of 15.

B. G. Goward and Miss M. Pitts, owe 1-6 of 15.

L. B. Pemberton and Miss Pemberton, receive 2-6 of 15.

Capt. and Mrs. Wright, owe 15-1.

J. D. Hunter and Mrs. Langton, owe 15.

R. H. Pooley and Miss G. Loewen, owe 2-6 of 15.

Capt. Popham and Mrs. Bland, owe 3-6 of 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull, owe 4-6 of 15.

P. W. Keefer and Miss Devone, receive 1-6 of 15.

Ladies' Single Entries.

Mrs. Langton, owe 15-3.

Mrs. Davidson, owe 4-6 of 15.

Mrs. Langton, owe 3-6 of 15.

Mrs. Hull, owe 15-3.

Miss Pemberton, receives 5-6 of 15.

Miss Violet Powell, receives 15.

Mrs. Barton, owe 15-3.

Mrs. Baker, owe 1-6 of 15.

Miss Goward, owe 3-6.

Miss Pemberton, receives 15-3.

Miss G. Campbell, receives 30.

Miss Devereux receives 15.

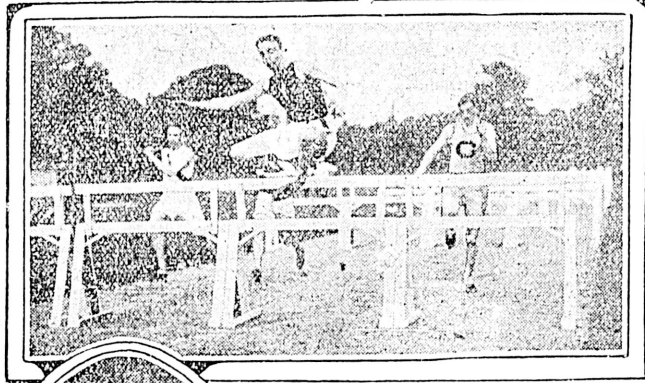
Miss Pitts receives 15.

Miss M. Pitts, receives 2-6 of 15.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETIC SPORTS



W. A. SCHICK WINNING FOR HARVARD



CLAPP LEADING FOR YALE

L. Bell, receives 3-4 of 15.

2 P. M.

Court No. 1—Mrs. Langley vs. Mrs. Davidson.

Court No. 2—Miss A. Ball vs. Miss Hamilton.

Court No. 3—Mrs. Crow Baker vs. Miss Goward.

3 P. M.

Court No. 1—P. W. Keefer and Miss vs. Mr. and Mrs. Hull.

Court No. 2—P. H. and Miss Pemberton vs. Capt. and Mrs. Wright.

Court No. 3—J. D. Hunter and Mrs. Langton vs. R. H. Pooley and Miss G. Loewen.

4 P. M.

Court No. 1—Capt. Popham vs. P. S. Lammman.

Court No. 2—R. T. Tye vs. H. S. Parrell.

Court No. 3—J. W. Cambie vs. T. M. Foote.

5 P. M.

Court No. 1—P. B. Pemberton vs. A. Martin.

Court No. 2—K. Scholefield vs. P. Keefer.

Court No. 3—L. Bell vs. Mr. Hull.

J. B. A. A. Tournament.

On the 16th of July, at Kingston street, the third annual hand-pick tennis tournament will be held during the last week of July, commencing on Monday, 25th inst. Entries in gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles and mixed singles may be made by placing the competitors' names on the lists provided for same on the bulletin board on the grounds, not later than 6 o'clock Saturday, the 23rd July.

present strength and grit? To equal Guy Nickalls' record and win the coveted trophy five times it seems only necessary for Scholes to keep in form. The race he rowed yesterday would have beaten any amateur sculler who ever competed at Henley, and the time record he set is likely to stand for some years to come. Eddie Durman, the trainer, who was able to keep his man in shape for four bruising contests on successive days, shares with Scholes the honor of the great victory.

FAMILY OF CHAMPIONS.

There are not many fathers who have had two sons, each a world's amateur champion in different sports, their sons being also an all-round athlete of international repute. This is the distinction which Mr. John Scholes and his sons, John L. and Lou P., shed on one another. The achievements of the father belong to the last generation of amateur athletes. He was a sculler and a boxer, and he has developed in his sons a world's champion in each of these departments. While there may be truth in the English criticism of Lou Scholes' lack of style in the boat, it is impossible to deny the fact that the style is most effective. But no one could complain of the style of John, the

about the game that Stan, does not know. He kept the Vancouver defence worried all the time. Glaholm also was a tower of strength, and W. Lorimer, who took his brother's place in goal, did splendid stopping.

It is wonderful what practice will do. The wild passing, indecision and lack of offensive tactics that marked the Victoria team's work in the two previous games this season disappeared yesterday.

distances. After a brilliant piece of combination play, White passed to West, who fed Morris and Morris did the trick. The score was then 5 to 4 and there was hope of a draw. But as ill-fortune would have it, the visitors got in another goal when it was least desired, and though White scored once more for Victoria, the game closed with the score 6 to 5 against them.

The lineup was as follows:

YACHTING.

Dorothy Won.

The little yacht Dorothy, commanded by W. H. Langley, won the A class race from G. V. Chipchase's Gwendolyn yesterday, crossing the finish line with a good lead. In B class, W. S. Goward's Thane easily outdistanced Albert Goward's Albatross.

LACROSSE.

Westminster to Play Portland.

New Westminster, July 16. (Special.) Mr. H. Reall, secretary of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club, yesterday received a communication from Mr. P. H. MacDonald, secretary of the Portland Club, asking the local team to do down for a game on the 29th inst. The offer will be accepted, and it is likely that the entire twelve will be able to get off for the match. Quite a number of supporters of the game will go to Portland with the team.

Nanaimo Defeated.

New Westminster, July 16. (Special.) The game which was to have been played here this afternoon between the Westminster and Nanaimo intermediates was defeated by the latter.

Eastern Games.

The results of the lacrosse games in Eastern Canada yesterday were as follows:

Shamrocks, 16; Cornwalls, 3.

Capitals, 5; Montreal, 2.

Tecumseh, 5; St. Catharines, 3.

Brantford, 7; Fergus, 1.

GOLF.

Travis Beats Douglas.

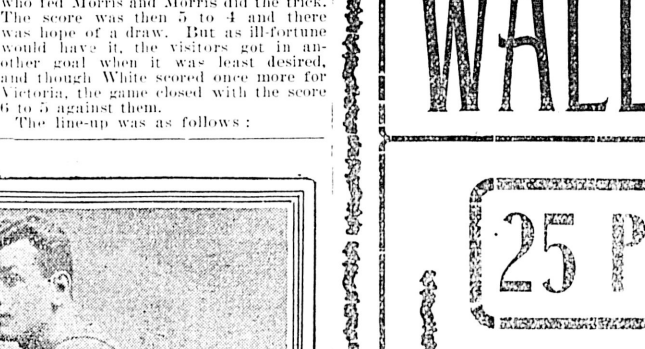
Rye, England, July 16.—Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of the United States, beat Findlay S. Douglas of the Nassau Club and American champion of 1889 in the final round today for the cup in the Apamauis Club tournament by 2 up and one to play.

In the morning Travis did 77 when opposed to S. J. Graham, jr., in semi-final, and his card against Douglas was 79. In final for British championship against Blackwell, Travis made up by good direction for any loss of defence on the long game, while he was far better in approaching and in putting the score out.

Travis, 39 out; Douglas, 553, 544, 536-10.

In, Travis—444, 461, 464-10-79.

In, Douglas—454, 455, 465-12-82.



Louis R. Scholes. Photo by Nohla

New York, July 15.—L. F. Scholes, of the Don Rowing Club, Toronto, who beat A. H. Cloutie of the London Rowing Club, in the final of the Diamond sculls at Henley, England, is 22 years of age. He first became prominent in rowing circles in 1902, when he defeated C. S. Titus on the Harlem prior to the pair leaving for Henley. This was the first year C. S. Kelly won a very important stand, and the English critics were unanimous in the future possibilities of Scholes, but said at that time he was rough and lacked finish. Scholes last year won the association single vase at the National regatta at Worcester, Mass., and the "doubles" with Smith.

today, and the weakest place was the defence field, where the checking was inefficient. It must be remembered, however, that Dewar and one or two other good men were unable to turn out, and the team can be made stronger than yesterday's aggregation.

In this connection it is to be regretted that some members of the James Bay Club took a very improper stand, and because they were not allowed to pick players for the team chosen from that club declined to play. It is to be hoped that a second request for those

Victoria.

W. Lorimer, Goal.

McConnell, Point.

Clegg, Cover Point.

G. Shupson, 1st Defence.

Roskams, 2nd Defence.

W. Stevens, 3rd Defence.

Gawley, Centre.

Peto Morris, 3rd Home.

W. Glaholm, 2nd Home.

F. White, 1st Home.

W. West, Outside.

Stan, Pele, Inside.

Matthews, Field Capt.

Referee—Geo. Snider.

Vancouver.

Jones, Goal.

McConnell, Point.

Clegg, Cover Point.

G. Shupson, 1st Defence.

Roskams, 2nd Defence.

W. Stevens, 3rd Defence.

Gawley, Centre.

Peto Morris, 3rd Home.

W. Glaholm, 2nd Home.

F. White, 1st Home.

W. West, Outside.

Stan, Pele, Inside.

Matthews, Field Capt.

Referee—Geo. Snider.

"The gate to a commission in the navy should be opened wider," says Rear Admiral George W. Melville, retired, "and I know of no better way than by permitting the graduates of technological schools, who possess military aptitude, to compete for commissions in the service."

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Less 10 per cent.	to defray expenses.

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The Colonist

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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NOT A QUESTION OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

In order, at the coming elections, to save the skins of the Liberal representatives of this Province at Ottawa, it is evidently considered necessary to misrepresent argument in the discussion of the Grand Trunk Pacific question. We are told that the Colonist predicts nothing but evil as the result of construction. On the contrary, the Colonist has been an advocate of increased transportation facilities across the continent. What the Colonist has directed attention to are the immense disadvantages under which the Province is placed by the conditions imposed in the contract for the construction of the road, as compared with the rest of Canada. While assuming an undue proportion of the liabilities which accrues to Canada in that connection, it receives none of the vast incidental benefits to be derived from construction, and at the same time must also assume the local administration of the new country opened up en route. We are told that the revenue of the country will increase so rapidly as a consequence that the Government will be able to further reduce the burden of taxation. That is likely to be quite correct, but the reduction in taxes so far as the Dominion Government is concerned; but unfortunately the benefits accruing from the development go largely to the Dominion coffers. It is true, Provincial revenue receives large additions in the way of mining licenses, revenue tax, land tax, etc., but the whole past experience of British Columbia has gone to show that the expenses of administration created by the new conditions are always still larger in proportion. Since Confederation there has only been one year in thirty-three in which revenue has been equal to expenditure. Even if it be granted for argument's sake that some of the governments have been extravagant, all governments have not invariably been so. Some of our governments have been extremely economical. One would naturally suppose that the building of the C. P. R. would have created such conditions in the Province that the former era of deficits would have passed away. There was a very material increase of Provincial revenue, but the wants of the people increased in still greater proportion, as shown by the Public Accounts. In 1882 the receipts were \$426,000 and the expenditure \$505,000. In 1889-90 the receipts were \$946,000 and the expenditure \$912,000. By the very responsibilities imposed on the Province under the Terms of Union, on account of the peculiarly expensive character of the country to govern, a similar experience will result from the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That is a phase of our political situation that the people as a whole have not yet fully realized. Political opinion, to some extent, has been dominated by men who expect to make, and have the opportunity of making, money through promotion and speculation on account of railway construction, and they have, we have no doubt, been honest in the belief that the whole people would make money, and that the Provincial exchequer would be largely reimbursed, as well. The one great fact that has been overlooked in all calculations based on railway development, is the expenditure which development involves being greater in proportion than the new sources of revenue also created.

This is an argument not against railway building and a general policy of development; but in favor of the absolute necessity of a largely increased subsidy from the Dominion to meet the requirements of internal administration of the affairs of a Province with many physical obstacles to overcome. As a result of the existing financial relations between the Province and the Dominion, too large an excess of the revenue goes to the Federal Treasury in proportion to what is returned in the way of subsidy. In other words, there is an inequitable division of the taxes which the people of the Province pay to the Dominion. There is not an adequate residue left for Provincial purposes. What is true of British Columbia is true of all the Provinces, with this qualification that, owing to the physical character of the country, British Columbia's case is an exceptionally strong one, demanding exceptional consideration. Representations have been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of a general readjustment, in which the governments of all the Provinces, five out of seven of which are Liberal, heartily joined.

WHAT IS A LIABILITY?

We are asked to state what taxes will be necessary to raise in order to meet obligations incurred on account of the construction of the G. T. P. That is a difficult proposition. Time alone will tell. This much we do know, that the Dominion of Canada is assuming a liability variously estimated at from \$135,000,000 to \$171,000,000 on account of the new railway. Canada is actually building one portion of the railway, for which it will be necessary to issue debentures extending over forty or fifty years at three per cent. For the other portion—that west of Winnipeg to the Pacific—it is loaning its credit to the railway company in order to enable it to build. There are the interest and sinking fund to pay annually until the debentures are finally retired.

There is an arrangement whereby the Grand Trunk Railway Company is expected to assume and pay the interest charges, and on the face of it looks as though the people are getting a new transcontinental railway as a "free gift." This is very pleasant reading for an individual who is inclined to thank providence that he is free of a troublesome debt after having given a promissory note for its payment.

We do not for a moment say that the Grand Trunk Pacific will not be able to discharge the liability as it matures; we sincerely hope that it will. If at any time in the future it should get hard up, because "hard times" come as surely as good times, and there is a Government in power at Ottawa as "easy" as the present one, we are afraid the temptation to unload on the public will be too great to be resisted by a "soulless" corporation. But that is not the real question at issue.

When a business man of substance endorses the note of another man for a large sum, or for any sum, he regards that endorsement as part of his liabilities, no matter what the moral certainty of the other man paying may be. There always exists the possibility of his having to make good the amount so guaranteed. In other words, it is his own debt, and is so regarded by his banker, who naturally insists upon knowing all about such matters when considering the amount of credit to be extended.

The Dominion, in its arrangements with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, is exactly in the position of having endorsed a promissory note. The bonds issued for the payment of construction, or the bonds guaranteed for the same purpose, become part of the national debt and restrict the additional borrowing powers to that extent. If all goes well, the people will be relieved of the liability; if not, they will have to pay it. The people of British Columbia, collectively and individually, are liable for their proportion of the debt, and for the matter of that, for the whole of it. Our position is simply this, that in case the people are called upon eventually to pay, either a portion or the whole of the liability, British Columbia, taking its contributions to the Federal Treasury in the past as a basis, which has been a permanent one for thirty-three years, in forty or fifty years time will pay, proportionately, three times to the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway what the rest of the people of Canada will do.

In the face of that monstrous disparity, in face of what we are already contributing, and have contributed, in excess of the people of other Provinces per man, and in face of the fact that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific itself through our Province will enormously increase the responsibilities created by the requirements of population throughout the whole northern part of British Columbia, our rights to share in the incidental benefits of construction have been denied to us, and the men whom we have sent to Ottawa with delegated authority to protect our interests have sat calmly by and permitted the outrage to be perpetrated. They either did not understand the situation and the obligations to which the Province was being committed, or, with full knowledge of what was involved, allowed our rights to be bartered away for not so much even as the proverbial mess of pottage. They had not the moral courage to rise in their place and demand, ever so feebly, what was due, nor had they the moral courage to resign as a protest.

THE SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT.

Nearly all the daily papers on the continent publish a supplement either on Saturday or on Sunday morning intended for Sunday reading. This is the rule in British Columbia as elsewhere. Sunday is a day upon which readers have more leisure and appreciate a change in the usual bill of fare, consisting largely of news matter. We are not going to discuss the question of Sunday newspapers, or the distinction which, on moral or religious grounds, exists between a paper published on Saturday with a large literary supplement for Sunday use, and a paper with a similar feature which is distributed on Sunday morning. Most persons, whatever their views on the sanctity of the Sabbath may be, have discarded prejudices based on a distinction so technical. Few persons are now so sensitive on the point as to deny that they read newspapers on Sunday, and while we have a deep respect for the honest scruples they possess, we do not believe their views should weigh against the great majority of readers who honestly entertain opposite opinions. Hence Sunday newspapers, as we have them in British Columbia, and Sunday supplements. At the same time we believe that the reading matter supplied on that day should be of such a character as to afford interest and instruction.

The Sunday newspapers of the United States or at least a great many of their newspapers, because there is a number of honorable exceptions, publish a kind of literary tabularium that is not fit as reading on any day of the week. With a good deal, perhaps, that is good is mixed up a great deal that is trashy, sensational and decidedly "yellow." In the cities in particular the effects are reflected in the character of a considerable element of the population. Wherever yellow journalism is prevalent you find its columns redolent with an atmosphere of crime and vice. The paper and the people who read it react on each other. The craze for vulgar and spectacular illustrations of the most execrable con-

Good News for Thirsty Throats

When you are thirsty you want a good long drink; one that leaves a pleasant remembrance, and yet no harmful effect. Water alone does not suit the palate of everybody; but a teaspoonful of

Shotbolt's Genuine Lime Juice

with a little sugar in a tumbler of water will make a delicious, wholesome, thirst-quenching draught.

We have REDUCED THE PRICE of our Lime Juice for the balance of the summer to 20 CENTS A BOTTLE. At this price it is the cheapest beverage obtainable, and undoubtedly the BEST.

Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store,

59 (fifty-nine) Johnson Street, First store below Government.
 Bring your Physician's Prescriptions. Only qualified men in dispensing department.

THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED

36 BROAD STREET.

A STUART ROBERTSON, President.

J. E. SMART, Managing Director.

WE CAN SELL THESE ON VERY EASY TERMS

Two good 5-room Cottages on Rithet St., with baths, H. and C. water, etc. Lots 40x130 ft. each. \$1,300

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE WRITTEN.

ception and design cannot but indicate the character of the mind that assimilates such stuff.

As will have been observed, the Colonist has enlarged its supplement to eight pages, and new features have been added. This is in response to increased advertising and an enlarged subscription list. Care is exercised in the selection of matter to reproduce the brightest and best which our exchange lists afford. The Colonist is desirous also of extending the feature of original contributions to its columns, and we are led to understand that what has appeared of late has met with gratifying appreciation. The object in view is to appeal to as many classes of readers as possible. Good, wholesome humor, we believe, is enjoyed by, as is beneficial, to most readers, and to encourage hearty laughter we shall devote reasonable space to cuttings from the humorists of the day. Pope says:

"The proper study of mankind is man," which may be regarded as enulating a higher example expressed in Milton's lines:

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and favor."

Biography of all reading is, perhaps, the most attractive for ordinary reason that it deals with the lives, the hopes, the weaknesses, the doings, the pleasures and sorrows of men. We hope to make our "Men of Mark" as attractive as biographies usually are, and to deal each week with a great many men in the public eye, or who have in the past left an impression on history. There is also in the bosom and jetsam of current newspapers and magazines items of miscellaneous concern, which have been grouped under "World Wide Float." Special articles, more or less encroaching, from the pens of popular writers will always find a place.

In a variety of ways we hope to make the Sunday Supplement attractive without adopting standards set by the new race of yellow journalists. We recognize, for no other reason, that the intelligent constituency of readers possessed by newspapers in British Columbia do not favor the reprehensible tendency to sensationalism; and, as a rule, consider it difficult to read anything of interest in this Province in producing newsy and large papers, there is little cause of complaint. Journalism has been steadily on the up-grade, and while in all the papers there are doubtless room for improvement, with the increase of population and the cheapening of facilities for obtaining news, as well as the financial ability of managers to enlarge staffs and plant, it will become still more creditable as a profession.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

July 18, 1859.

A party of thirty leave today for the Cowlitz and Chehalis country to explore them and report to their friends. The "Namah" packet has been chartered for the purpose, and will be cleared four or five days. The unsurveyed lands in Chehalis are the principal object, but feeling that the trip has been made by holders of Cowlitzan scrip.

The government is building a church at Queensborough. We hope Miss Coutts finds the funds. If the Colonial Treasury has to foot the bill, we trust the Reform League will check the operation.

The Imperial government has thrown out to public consideration the mail service between England and this country. Should the Canadian government lead the Northwest Transportation company, we may possibly have an overland mail.

The other arrived yesterday with one passenger, and a detachment of twenty-three marines. They charge the government with a breach of faith, as they had chartered the vessel for colonial service, on colonial pay, and a grant of land at the end of the term. One prisoner, a soldier belonging to the medical department, was brought down. No late news from up-country.

Two meetings have been held at Kaindler's Hall to organize an expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island. Somewhere near ninety have agreed to go. Mr. G. I. W. is said to do not object to lending of a hundred for \$500, with the privilege of keeping the vessel for a month. They propose taking three months' provisions. We hope every citizen will be glad to join the expeditionists; for whether successful or not in being repaid in gold, the addition to our stock of knowledge respecting the country will fully repay the expense of the undertaking. If reliance can be placed on men of veracity, gold has been found in large quantities. Each party is expected to deposit its \$5 today with McDonald & Co., bankers.

The Franchise Bill, just passed by the legislature divides the Island and dependencies into districts as follows: District of Victoria, district of Esquimalt and Metochin, district of Nanaimo, District of Sooke.

And also that the number of representatives shall be as follows, to wit: District of Victoria, 3 members. District of Esquimalt and Metochin, 2 members. District of Nanaimo, 1 member. The following persons are appointed returning officers: Andrew Muir, Victoria district. Herbert W. G. Margary, Esquimalt and Metochin district. Charles E. Stuart, Nanaimo district. John Muir, Jr., Sooke district.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HAND MATTER.

Sir—If your correspondents wish me to reply, I shall be more inclined to do so if they sign their own names.

The letter of "Ratepayer" has no argument; therefore needs no answer. "Eljah's" letter needs no reply, excepting in answer to the question, "What is to be said about that?" "Eljah" is aware of the value of his own services and charges for them accordingly, the same as I do myself; also if he is afraid to let his own name to his letters, if he will send it to me privately (it shall be kept secret) I will furnish him with particulars of a rebuke made to the hand of which his informant does not seem to be aware, or probably does not care to mention.

HERBERT TAYLOR.

THE MUSEUM.

Sir—I happened to go over the causeway with a crowd of visitors from Wash-



Walnut Bisque

Is the favorite drink at our fountain.

TERRY & MARETT

S. E. Corner Port and Douglas Sts.

STR. BOSGOWITZ

Will sail for Northern British Columbia Ports, calling at Kitimat.

On Monday, July 18th.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., Agents.

ington state; many had preceded. The clock struck 5 just as many were hastening to the museum, and others had arrived. The door of the museum, which had been closed the day before, was now open. Mr. Gamble came along, and seeing the situation, went to the minister, who immediately gave instructions to have doors unlocked and thrown open to the couple of hundred people. The credit therefore is due to Mr. Gamble, of the Lands and Works office, from whom a great disgrace and injury to Victoria. Surely the authorities should give instructions to avoid "regulations" when "duty to the public" and visitors are concerned. J. S. HELMICKEN.

BOYS' CAMP, SATURNA ISLAND.

Sir—Many of your readers are parents and friends of St. Barnabas' choir boys, and so I think a short letter will be read with interest.

We are camped near a very pretty bay on Saturna Island, about half a mile from the Rev. St. John Byrne's residence. There are seventeen of us in all, of whom thirteen are boys. We are living in a house of heavy cedar, two rooms, one dining room by day, bedroom by night. The other room is our store room, in charge of Mr. T. W. Palmer, our lay reader. From this house we are flying our church flag.

Then we have a tent, in which five sleep, including myself, and for the past two nights we have had the pleasure of listening to the rain without feeling its effects.

A wash visited our tent on the second night, and left his mark with Gerald Miller in two places. We got a lantern and killed Mr. Wasp—and slept calmly on till morning.

Everybody is well, and spend their time in boating, fishing, spearing crabs and digging clams. It has been too wet to go into the lake. We have been forced to do some hay-making and gathering blackberries and wild gooseberries.

Another important item in our daily programme is bathing. We have a canoe swim allowing us to assist them by holding up their heads. We had quite a fierce swimmer in the water, and I certainly was the enemy; the battle being a draw, both sides agreeing to cease firing.

All the boys send loving messages home. EILEEN G. MILLER.

Rector of St. Barnabas'.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S INTERESTS IN

Notes Advertiser.

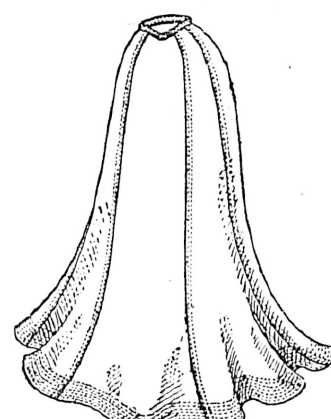
Again have British Columbia's interests been ignored by the Dominion government and in a manner that would have seemed incredible were not the people of this province accustomed to such treatment. It is said to be the subject of a lengthy and evidently the political lobby oligarchs at Ottawa believe that the people who inhabit this remote part of the Dominion enjoy like treatment. Perhaps the time will come when there will be a rude awakening, and it will be forced upon the perception of the Federal authorities that British Columbia are not so much under their fellow-citizens in the other provinces as to show no resentment when they find themselves deliberately deprived of their reasonable and legitimate advantages from national enterprises to the carrying out of which they contribute more per head than the people of any other part of Canada.

If there has been one detail connected with the scheme of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in which the people of British Columbia have manifested a particular interest during the many months in which that enterprise has been a subject of comment in parliament and the press, it has been the question of the manner in which the construction of the road should be carried on. It required no unusual business sagacity to realize that it would make a very great difference to the trade and commerce of this province if the construction of the western section of the road was commenced on the Coast and almost simultaneously with the starting of work at Winnipeg and other Eastern points, or the route built westward from the eastern terminus. We were the first to raise the question when the bill was under consideration at last year's session of parliament, and we demanded much greater concession than were granted in the original agreement. It was supposed that our interests would be protected by the government, and Senator Macdonald moved an amendment to the bill to secure what was desired, but it was defeated by the government's supporters. But a few weeks ago it was announced that Senator Templeman would move a similar amendment on the third reading of the bill and Conservative unbelievers had revived the venture to express my doubts as to the government's care in safeguarding what it was admitted were the legitimate interests of this province.

But Senator Templeman, although nominally in the government, is not of the cabinet. He may propose but Mr. Hays disposes, and the latter and not the former decides what shall or shall not be in the agreement between the government and

DAVID SPENCER'S 25th Annual Summer Sale

More Stirring Values for the Third Week of Our Greatest Sale



Ladies' Cloth and Tweed Skirts

ALL STYLISH GARMENTS

Values \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Sixty-seven of these various qualities go on sale Monday, each at..... \$2.90

In the lot are Dress Skirts of Tweed, black with white speck, unlined, seven gore with flare, trimmed with stitched straps and edged with black satin.

Dress Skirts of Homespun, black navy and Oxford, unlined, made with flares, trimmed with stitching and cording.

Dress Skirts of Plain Cloth, in black and grey, seven gore with flare, faced and stitched at bottom. Other styles.

A Splendid Offering in Boys' Clothing

All our light weight and light colored Tweed Suits, Homespun Suits, and Cheviot Suits go on sale Monday

At \$1.90 each

Sold in the regular way at \$2.50 to \$5.00 Suits.

When this sale started at the beginning of the month about one-half of this lot were offered as \$2.85 and \$3.75. Now that the sizes are broken in assortment we clear out the remaining lot at \$1.90 Suits.

All light colors and light weights, but extra fine quality and good washing material. Sizes 29 to 32 in the lot.

60 Rolls of Tapestry Carpets

75c, 85c, and 90c, qualities. Monday 50c, yard.

The 85c and 90c, qualities have borders; the 75c, ones are all body carpets. A great bargain at 50c, yard.

More Made-up Axminster Rugs

At \$2.90; value, \$4.50.

These rugs are made up from 1½-yard ends of Axminster borders. Two strips in each rug (3 yards), averaging in price \$1.50 yard.

Rug complete with fringe at both ends, \$2.90 each.

\$3.00 and \$3.75 Carpets for \$1.90 pair.

Three and one-half and four yards long; six patterns.

A Special Lot of Linens

At a saving of one-quarter and one-third, as follows:

Unbleached Damask

Regular 25c, Monday 15c, yard. Regular 35c, Monday 25c, yard. Regular 45c, Monday 35c, yard. Regular 60c, Monday 45c, yard. Regular 65c, Monday 50c, yard.

Bleached Damask

Regular 37½c, for 25c. Regular 45c, for 35c. Regular 50c, for 35c. (extra special). Regular 65c, for 45c. Regular 75c, for 50c. (extra special).

Two Offerings in Whitewear

Skirts, value \$2.75.

at..... \$1.90

Night Dresses, values 75c, at..... 50c

50c, French Flannels, Monday 25c, yard.

A thousand dozen of pure linen Handkerchiefs from one of the best Irish manufacturers go on sale Monday.

The Handkerchiefs are all plain linen.

There are 600 dozen ladies' 25c. to 50c. Handkerchiefs. There are 400 Men's 20c. to 60c. Handkerchiefs.

The entire lot go on sale

Monday at 12½c ea

Orders taken for pleating at the silk department. All orders taken up to 4 p. m. delivered the day following.

D. SPENCER, Government and Broad Streets

Buy Your Jars Now and Save Money

Bargain Prices For Two Days Only on Mason Jars

	Regular	Now
Pints, per dozen.....	75c	65c
Quarts, per dozen.....	90c	80c
Half-Gallons, per dozen.....	\$1.15	\$1.05

Every morning fresh stocks of local fruits for preserving.
 20 lb. Sack B.C. Sugar for.....\$1.10

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD.
 PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 28. 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.

The Paterson Shoe Co's Stores

Summer Sale

Boots AND Shoes

Special Bargains for Next Week

On Monday we will place on sale many new lines of LADIES, MISSES, BOYS and GIRLS' SHOES at less than FACTORY prices. Come at once while assortment of sizes is still complete.

No Goods Charged at Sale Prices

The Paterson Shoe Company, Ltd.

SUNBURN—USE—
Viola Cream 25c

A gentle and nourishing Face Cream for softening and preserving the skin, removing Tan, Sunburn, Spots and Affections of the Skin. This preparation can be relied upon not to produce a growth of hair. AN EXCELLENT SKIN FOOD.

CYRUS H. BOWESCHEMIST,
98 Government Street, near Yates Street,
Phones 425 and 450. Victoria, B.C.**LIME JUICE**

WHICH BEST QUALITY

Quart Bottle 25c.**HALL & CO.**Dispensing Chemists, Clearance
Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.**BUSINESS LOCALS.**Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheap
side.Bath Heaters, lots of hot water quick
with little fuel. Clarke & Pearsons, 17
Yates street.**FOTOGRAFS.**A new display of Pictures is being
exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five
Sisters' Block.Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheap
side.Lawn Mowers and Lawn Sprinklers
at Cheapside.**—THE—****Browning
Automatic
SHOT GUN**

Stock now on hand at

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
115 Govt. St.**ORIENTAL BAR**Very Choice of Liquors, Cigars, etc.
Only the best kept.**JOS. DUBOIS.****FOR YOUR**Doctor's Prescriptions,
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice,
Finest Toilet Articles,
Standard Medicines, etc., etc.,
GO TO THE**B. C. Drug Store**27 Johnson St., near Store St.,
Phone 356. J. TEAGUE, JR.For a comfortable daylight trip to
Vancouver or Westminster, try the Ter-
minal Railway, at 7 a.m. daily.USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR
FRUIT.**All Aboard**

For Cordova Bay

A stage will leave the Victoria Transfer
Company's office, Broughton street, every
evening at 6 o'clock for this great watering
place, returning will leave Cordova Bay at
7:30 a. m. for the city, beginning Monday,
11th inst. Fare each way, 25c.**To Let**No. 47 Bithet Street, 7 rooms.
Constance Avenue, 7 rooms.
No. 42 View Street, 7 rooms.
Cook Street, near Belcher, 10
rooms.Equilmit Head, on Sea, 8 rooms.
No. 900 Richmond Avenue, 9
rooms.
Garbally and 1/2 Acre, 10 rooms.
Hotel of 10 rooms and bar.
Edison Theatre, Yates Street.**P. R. BROWN, Ltd**

30 BROAD ST.

Dean & Hiscocks, the reliable Drug-
gists, corner Yates and Broad Streets.**REMOVAL NOTICE****J. COUGHLAN & CO.**PLUMBING, HEATING AND ROOFING,
SKYLIGHTS AND CORNICE.Have removed from Porter Block, Doug-
las Street, to**Dawson Hotel Building**

Broad Street Entrance.

Next to Colonist Building

Phone 758.

Just Fancy\$25.00 will buy you a suit of the
best**Worsted or Scotch
Tweed**

Made to

Look, Feel, Wear Well

Only a Few Left.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Have just received and sorted up a very large shipment of

Builders Hardwarewhich we now offer at prices that cannot be beaten. We
guarantee BETTER VALUE for the MONEY than
can be got elsewhere in the city.**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.,** Corner Yates and Broad
Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.**Salmon Trolling
Outfits**Spoons, Lines and Reels, etc. Special
7-ft. Stt. 10ft. Trolling Rods. (The best
sport is had by using a rod.)**FOX'S---78 GOVT. ST****.. FIRE ..
INSURANCE**

Are You Insured?

HEISTERMAN & CO.**Local News.****Garden Party.**—Next Tuesday evening
a social garden party will be held at the
home of Mrs. Reese, 36 Superior
street, second house from Bideace
walk, at 7:30 o'clock. Raspberries and
cream, with cake, will be served free
to all on the grounds. There will also
be a musical and literary programme, to
which all are invited.**Popular Hospitals.**—As indicating the
experience of the treatment given pa-
tients at the local hospitals, is the fact
that many from far-off points are con-
stantly coming to Victoria for treatment.
In this connection the following item
appears in the Rossland Miner: "Wil-
liam Heron, superintendent of the city
waterworks system, is to undergo an
operation in Victoria for the removal
of particles of bone from the vicinity
of one of his eyes. He will be detained
at the Coast for some days as a result
thereof."**Cement Stone.**—G. L. Brown, of Bel-
lenghram, agent for Fisher's hydraulic
stone system, of Memphis, Tennessee,
is in the city looking for a site for the
manufacture of cement stone and the
possibilities of the trade. He expresses
hope that he will be able to handle the
Spanish cement, as it will afford a
most substantial reduction in the cost
of manufacture. The freight on Bel-
lenghram product is a big factor, although
the price is 60 cents less per barrel here
than in North Yakima, for instance,
while in Spokane and other inland points
it is higher still. This is due to the
necessity of railroad transportation.**Johnson in Trouble.**—Charles T. John-
son, formerly manager of the Orpheum
theatre in this city, is in trouble on the
mainland. He has been arrested in Ta-
comca for forging checks against A. D.
Sawyer, advertising manager of the Col-
umbian. New Westminster, and a prom-
inent member of the Burton Saw Manu-
facturing Company. He is alleged to
have forged three checks in the city for
various sums, the police having one in
their possession for \$20. He has been
arrested at the instance of Mr. Sawyer,
who says he will spare no expense to
have him brought back, but as Johnson
threatens to fight his extradition, he may
prove very troublesome.**Valuable Clock.**—Says the Nelson
News: "A very handsome grandfather's
clock has been put in place in the Hume
hotel dining room. The clock is of an
beautiful hand carved, and stands
about seven feet high. The clock has
two sets of chiming, the Cambridge and
the Oxford, and chimes out the hours,
half hours and quarters. The timepiece
was made in England, but purchased in
Constantinople and brought to British
Columbia many years ago. Mr. Hume
brought it here from his former home
in Victoria six days ago. J. H. Hume,
the jeweler who is regulating the
clock in its new home, values it at
\$500."**Midsummer Festival.**—Under the aus-
pices of the Retail Clerks' Association,
of Seattle, a Mardi Gras and midsum-
mer festival is to be given, commencing
July 19 and lasting until July 30. The
committee in charge of the festival is
headed by J. H. Hume, and includes
Columbia Day, and it is expected that
a large number of people from British Co-
lumbia will avail themselves of the op-
portunity to visit Seattle and see the
city in gala attire. The day set apart
is July 27, and on the evening of that
day there will be a night pageant and
parade, in which it is expected that a
number of British Columbia secret so-
cieties will take part.**Church Innovation.**—Rev. E. L. Roy
Daykin, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist
church, has introduced an innovation at
the entrance to the audience room of
the church. He has promised to address
himself to the faithful, answering, to
the best of his ability, all questions.
One of the first questions given was
the following: "How would you remedy
the social evils of the present day?" to
the answering of which Mr. Daykin will
address himself in a series of Sunday
morning sermons on "Applied Christian-
ity." The first sermon is to be given
today. Subject, "A Diagnosis." Mr.
Daykin has been interesting himself in
social subjects, and will give the full
benefit of his researches.**Geo. B. McAuley Dead.**—News has
just reached the city of the death of
Geo. B. McAuley, of Spokane, who was
prominently identified with British Co-
lumbia mines in the Boundary country,
at Callaghan, Scotland, at the home of
his mother. Mr. McAuley was on his
wedding tour and visiting his mother
in London, when he was struck by a
train at Callaghan, Scotland, on his way
to London, England. Mr. McAuley was a
well-known mining man and one of the
first to open the Coast d'Alaines. In
1888 he retired from active business to
a wealthy man. Since that time he has
lived in Spokane and Toronto. In the
latter place he has a 13-year-old son
by his first wife, who has been dead
a number of years.**Will Be Deported.**—Acting Collector
of Customs John Newbury detected two
Chinamen who, having arrived by the
last Empress, fraudulently attempted to
gain admission to Canada, and they will
be deported. They were to impersonate
two Chinamen now in the Flouery
Kingdom who did not wish to return
to Canada, and whose return facilitates
they had been given. The certificates,
which, of course, had to be shown be-
fore the Chinamen could land, were,
however, what led to their betrayal. The
papers were an index to a detailed ex-
planation in a book in which a full descrip-
tion of every newcomer from China is
kept. In some respects their descrip-
tions compared well with those in black
and white, but in others they were lack-
ing. One man was five inches too
short, although possessing marks on the
body corresponding well with those men-
tioned in the entry.**Special Services.**—Evangelist E. H.
Shanks, who has just arrived from
Australia will preach in Calvary Baptist
church tonight. Mrs. Shanks will
sing Gounod's "O, Divine Redeemer."**Address Wanted.**—Friends of Angus
McDonald are anxious to locate him.
The description is given as follows: "Age
25 years, medium height, weight 175 lbs.,
brown hair, large blue eyes, had a small
piece taken off first finger. Formerly of
Seaford, Ont. Last heard of at Elko,
Kootenay, B. C. Friends very anxious."**Naval Promotion.**—In the lists of ap-
pointments appearing in the Naval and
Military Record just to hand, it is
stated that W. S. Damant, of H. M.
S. Grafton, has been promoted from the
position of engineer-sub-lieutenant to
engineer-lieutenant and reappointed to
the ship.**New Marine Railway.**—It is expected
that the new marine railway under
construction by the Victoria Machinery
Depot will be ready for business in
about two months. When completed
the Victoria will be the largest in British
Columbia, able to take a ship of
3,000 tons.**Timber Licenses.**—A hundred and
twenty-four timber licenses were issued
during the past month, aggregating \$15,
000 in fees. There were nine new ap-
plications for the week. This is consid-
ered astonishing in the face of the depression
of the logging interests on the Coast.
Most of the licenses, however, are for
Kootenay limits.**Annual Rifle Meet.**—The thirty-first
annual prize meeting of the C. M.
Association will open at the Clover
point range tomorrow and a large at-
tendance is expected. The prize list
and full particulars have already been
published in the Colonist. The shooting
will be in the afternoon, and the
Colonel Gregory will act as range of-
ficer. The annual meeting of the as-
sociation will be held at the Drill hall
on Tuesday evening.**Cruise North.**—It is anticipated in
naval circles that the Flora will leave
on a cruise north in the near future.
She will go as far as Skidegate, ac-
cording to reports from the Victoria.
Colonel Gregory will act as range of-
ficer. The annual meeting of the as-
sociation will be held at the Drill hall
on Tuesday evening.**More About Islander.**—The Seattle
Times publishes the following: "The
Skagway, July 14th: 'Capt. Smith, of
the Neptune, located the wreck of the
Islander on the west coast of Douglas
Island this morning. The big ship lies
on her side in fifty fathoms water, and
is well preserved. Capt. Smith thinks
the ship can be raised and he will prob-
ably undertake to do so. The Islander
was wrecked August 15, 1901, and it is
estimated that it cost \$150,000 to
wreck down with the ship."**C. P. R. Hotel.**—It is more than likely
that in order to allow of work to
be commenced on the hotel, the ex-
tensions on August 1st, that the
time for receiving tenders will be ex-
tended to near the end of the present
month. Tenders were to have been in
by tomorrow, but the extension of the
time was made in the plans, so that
it was decided to extend the period.
Plans will be put on exhibition in Vic-
toria also, so that local contractors may
have an opportunity of examining them
and tendering for the contract.**Fined Fifty Dollars.**—At Ladysmith
yesterday morning before Mr. Thomp-
son, J. P., a Belgian named Pile,
was charged with shooting with intent
to do grievous bodily harm. A short
time ago Pile, who is said to hail
from Seattle, arrived in Ladysmith
with a country woman, whom he mar-
ried. It was not long before the
woman showed affection for another
man and this angered Pile so much
that a quarrel ensued, in which shots
were fired, none being taken effect.
The prisoner was fined \$50 and cost
for three months' imprisonment. He
paid the fine.**Fruit Exhibit.**—Vancouver island farm-
ers will be interested in learning of
the character of the British Columbia
fruit exhibit at Winnipeg. The News-
Advertiser has the following paragraph:
"The fine fruit exhibit which is
now ready for shipment to Winnipeg
for the Dominion exhibition, which
opens in that city on the 25th inst.,
will afterward be sent to the office of
the agent-general in London. The ex-
hibition includes particularly straw-
berries and cherries, the latter of which
cannot be beaten. Some unsurpassed
samples have been secured from the
Belham gardens and the gardens of
Messrs. J. de C. Wetherall, T. R. Pear-
son, M. J. Henry and Alexander Bell.
These are in jars, and also on the
branches, the sprays showing the pro-
ductiveness, which is astonishing."**Don't "Sacrifice" Your
Horse and let just because
you may want to sell quick-
ly. You can get a fair price
and get it quickly, too, if
you advertise.****Re Fire Insurance.**—The Board of
Trade is to take up the matter of the
suggested amalgamation of the Victoria
and Mainland boards of fire under-
writers. Some of the local companies
refuse to acquiesce in the suggestion.
This is the outcome of a meeting held
in Victoria during the week. In addi-
tion to the local agents of the fire in-
surance companies there were present
Messrs. Pollock and Tideman of San
Francisco and Lewis of Montreal.
The new plan provides for a board at
Vancouver on which Victoria will be
represented. The presidency and vice
presidency are to alternate between the
two so that when one has one office
the other will have the other, but the
secretary and the head office are to be
in Vancouver.**Sound Mail Service.**—There has been
some new understanding between the
Alaska Steamship Company, which car-
ries the mail, and the United States
post office authorities, whereby the
American daily service from Seattle to
the Sound has been discontinued. The
company has the contract for carrying
the mail six times a week one way for
the American government and twelve
times a week for the Canadian govern-
ment. The new plan provides for a board at
Vancouver on which Victoria will be
represented. The presidency and vice
presidency are to alternate between the
two so that when one has one office
the other will have the other, but the
secretary and the head office are to be
in Vancouver.**J. A. SAYWARD**

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sumers and the trade PURE ICE, manu-
factured from distilled water. Telephone
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—Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.**Merchants' Basket Picnic.**—A meet-
ing of the general committee in con-
nection with the Merchants' Basket Pic-
nic will be held Monday night at 8:15
in the City Band rooms, Johnston
street.**Lodge Entertainment.**—Court Van-
couver, No. 5,555, A. O. F., meet Monday
evening in K. of P. hall. After routine
business has been disposed of they will
entertain the members of Court Vic-
toria, No. 5,530. Refreshments will be
served and an impromptu programme
rendered.**Shearwater's Repairs.**—Local firms
are speculating as to whether the re-
pairs to the Shearwater, when she re-
turns will be carried out by contract
or by day labor. It appears the work
to be done is done by day labor,
and it is thought that the admiralty
may pursue a similar course in regard
to the Shearwater.**Holiday Changes.**—The holiday season
has brought a change in the
railway station and on the Joan says
the Nanaimo Herald. Mr. W. A. Wood
has been relieved at the station by Mr.
J. Martin, and Purser Brown has gone
to Victoria to take over the duties of
colleague, while his place on the Joan
has been taken by Mr. J. S. Gray.**Picked Up Yacht.**—It was reported last
evening that the steamer City of Na-
naimo, on her way from the East Coast
ports to Victoria, had picked up a yacht
which was drifting at the mercy of the
winds and waves in the Gulf. It is pro-
posed that the craft rescued is the prop-
erty of Mr. Louis McEade, of this
city. The yacht had evidently broken
away from her moorings.**Youthful Tourist.**—That a mere lad
may travel alone in safety all over
Canada if he keeps his wits about him
and is not afraid of a little trouble, is
shown by the case of a young man, E. S.
Scholfield, of Lethbridge, Alta., who is
at the Dominion hotel. The lad, who is
14 years of age, became desirous of
seeing for himself the wonders of the
Pacific coast, and when opportunity
offered packed up and started out. He
came and will return alone, after
spending a week in Victoria. He will
have much to tell his youthful com-
panions when he returns to Lethbridge.**Related Students.**—Up to yesterday
evening Professor Conway Macmillan, of
the University of Minnesota, who has
been here since the 10th inst., awaiting
the arrival of the party of students who
are going to the botanical station on the
West Coast, had received no word of
their whereabouts. A gentleman who is
to join the party arrived from San Fran-
cisco last night, and he ventures the
prediction that they will be along by
Tuesday evening, though where they are
and what they have been doing is a
puzzle to Professor Macmillan.**Yorkshiremen's Picnic.**—The annual
picnic under the auspices of the York-
shire Society of British Columbia, took
place yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay.
Notwithstanding the rather unpleasant
weather, a most enjoyable time was had
by the large number in attendance, as
a most sheltered nook had been chosen
for the affair. The young folks found that
a very fine programme of sports had
been drawn up and the various contests
were spiritedly contested. The tramway
company gave an excellent car service
for the occasion.**Loggers Fighting Fires.**—Reports from
upcoast logging points are that the men
at the Hastings operating camp at Bulk
bay had a tough fight to suppress the
fire burning at that point. Shuman was
visited by a large fire and for five days
and nights its spread was fought. Small
fires raged on Hardwick and Vancou-
ver islands. It is thought that the rain, which
was very heavy up the coast, would
check and destroy the majority of the
fires. In some places upcoast the smoke
was so dense from the fires that it re-
sembled a heavy fog.**A Distinguished Journalist.**—Mr. Inglis
Sheldon Williams, special war artist for
the London Sphere, left last evening for
Vancouver, whence he will proceed, via
St. Louis, to London. Mr. Sheldon Wil-
liams, sports writer of the London
Times, is a very famous name in Victoria
having its varied beauties with the in-
tention of reproducing some of his ar-
tistic impressions in the Sphere. Mr.
Sheldon Williams had only words of
praise for the lovely city and its hospi-
table inhabitants. He was accompanied
to the Mainland by his brother, Mr.
George Sheldon Williams, editor of the
B. C. Mining Exchange.**The Band Tour.**—At tomorrow even-
ing's meeting of the city council His
Worship Mayor Barnard will refer back
for consideration the resolution passed
at a previous session declining the re-
quest for aid to the extent of \$500 for
the wards of the city. As a great many
prominent citizens and the press have
strongly urged that the most friendly
consideration be given Mr. Barnard's ap-
plication, there are some reasons for
believing that tomorrow evening the
council will make the required appropria-
tion. The question of aiding the band
is its enterprising venture will also be
considered by the board of trade on
Tuesday.**Seamen's Institute.**—The manager of
the Seamen's Institute, who has recently
acknowledged the receipt of reading mat-
ter for the month of June from the fol-
lowing: Miss McCandlish, Mrs. W. D.
Atkins, Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. H. D.
Helmcken, Mrs. E. K. Furner, Mrs. J.
H. Johnson, Mrs. L. E. Savelle,
Mrs. J. A. Van Tassel, the depart-
ment of Agriculture, B. C., the Navy
and Militia, Mr. J. H. Yeo, Mr. E. J.
League (B. C. Branch), Mr. E. J. Bur-
nett, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. David A.
N. Ogilvy, Mr. W. H. Langley. The
Colonist and Times daily papers, the
local weekly paper Progress and Miss
E. B. Hilder flowers. During the
past month literature was supplied by
the institute to the master and crew of
the sailing schooner, Endeavour.**CAMPBELL'S****Mid-Summer
Sale****STILL CONTINUES**This week we have put the knife very deeply into our
fancy department.We have a few Lace boleros in Ecru and Paris Lace—
just the thing to wear over a waist that is beginning
to show wear. We will clear them out at **\$1.00**Also a few Silk Fronts..... **75c**Also our up-to-date Wash Collars; plenty to choose
from, at **25c, 35c and 50c each**

Worth double.

Also a nice line of Patent Leather and Kid
Belts..... **25c each****FINE CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE**SHEFFIELD KNIVES WITH IVORY
OR CELLULOID HANDLES.
SILVER-PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS.
FISH AND DESSERT SETS IN POL-
ISHED WOOD CASES.
CARVING SETS IN CASES.Every household is interested in table-
ware, and where to purchase the best
quality at the lowest price; an examina-
tion of the quality and prices of our goods
will convince you that we give the best
value for the money.**C. E. REDFERN**

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The Best PianoThere must be something wrong with the statements of a firm that ad-
vertises a certain make of piano as "The Best" on Monday, and another make
as being also the best on Tuesday, and still another, perhaps, on Wednesday.
There can be only one "Best" piano made in Canada, and piano experts,
both East and West, are agreed that it is the Old, Reliable**Gerhard Heintzman**We have been offered many inducements to act as agents for inferior
pianos and advertise them as "The Best," but we prefer to deal honestly
with our customers, knowing that in the long run, Honesty is the Best
Policy.If you want to make sure that you have the only "best" piano made in
the Dominion of Canada, buy a GERHARD HEINTZMAN from**Fletcher Bros.,**

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NORDHEIMER VALUES NORDHEIMER

Agents For The Entire Province of British Columbia 44 Gov. St. Victoria The Highest Artistic Standard of General Excellence

M.W. Waitt & Co. Ltd6 bars Royal Crown Soap for 25c.
McCormick's Cream Sodas, 2-lb. tin for
25c.; Excelsior Sodas, 20c. per 2-lb. can;
toilet picnics, 12c. per lb.; Super-
ior White Rotted Oats, per sack, 25c.
Robinson's Cash Store, 85 Douglas St.,
1010 Phone.USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR
FRUIT.**NEW BOOKS.**—Marion Crawford's
"Heart of Rome"; Anna, the Adventu-
ress, by Oppenheim; Horning's "Dum-
Dent," and "Follow the Glean," by
Hocking, all in our lending library.King's Daughters Cook Book is the
latest local production, limited edition
published; be sure and secure a copy
from Hibben & Co., local agents. Price,
\$1.00.**When In Doubt
Ask****Campbell & Cullin**TOBACCONISTS
and Information BureauPhone 12 Corner Troughton Ave.
Box 108 and Government St.**New and Tempting
Delicacies**

For 5 O'clock Tea.

Chocolate Sandwich, Raspberry
Sandwich, Marzarlins,
Persian Cream Sandwich.Try these with one of our Ice-Cream
Bricks.**CLAYS**

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Sugar B. C. Fine Granulated ...19 lbs \$1.00**Cocoanut Loose Just Arrived 25c****Honey, Bees**

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My object in offering these elegant articles of Silverware FREE is to serve as an inducement to my customers to CONCENTRATE ALL OF THEIR CASH PURCHASES WITH ME, and in this way to secure my customers the benefit of the very lowest cash prices, and furnish their homes with elegant Silverware, made by a reliable firm, FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

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ROBT. MOWAT

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Morning and evening prayer at 11 and 7. Preacher for the day will be Rev. H. J. Wood. The music follows:

Organ—Prelude—A. Redhead
Venite and Psalms—As set—Mercer
Te Deum—XXIV—Mercer
Gloria—XXIV—Mercer
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

Organ—Benedictus—Mozart
Psalms—As set—Mercer
Magnificat—XXIV—Mercer
Hymn Dimittis—VII—Mercer
Hymns—384, 389 and 400
Organ—Lauda—Stout—Nathan
Evening.

ST. JOHN'S.
Preacher, morning and evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. Morning.

Psalms—1st Set—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—XXIV—Macfarren
Hymn Dimittis—VII—Macfarren
Hymns—384, 389 and 400
Organ—Lauda—Stout—Nathan
Evening.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Services: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service and communion, 11 a.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. Preachers, morning, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; evening, Venerable Archdeacon Scriven. The music set for the day follows:

Voluntary—Andante—Mitchell
Venite and Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

Voluntary—Andante—Mitchell
Venite and Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

ST. JAMES.
Reverend, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion and service at 8 a.m. Morning, afternoon and evening at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The following is the music:

Organ—Voluntary—Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

Organ—Voluntary—Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

Organ—Voluntary—Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XXIV—Woodward
Gloria—XXIV—Woodward
Hymns—230, 231, A. M. 108 and 120
Organ—Solemn March—A. Redhead
Evening.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., pastor. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. The Rat Portage, Ont. The musical portion is as follows:

Organ—Romance in F—Richmond
Psalm—Lift Up Your Voice—Stimpert
Hymns—113, 584 and 232
Solo—Come Unto Me—Bischoff
Organ—Fantasia—Hemstock
Evening.

Organ—Meditation—Sturgess
Psalms—As set—Sturgess
Soprano Obligate, Mrs. W. E. Standen
Hymns—108 and 207
Solo—Come Unto Me—Bischoff
Organ—March of Priests—Mendelssohn
Evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Junior League Endeavor at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. The Rat Portage, Ont. The musical portion is as follows:

Organ—Romance in F—Richmond
Psalm—Lift Up Your Voice—Stimpert
Hymns—113, 584 and 232
Solo—Come Unto Me—Bischoff
Organ—Fantasia—Hemstock
Evening.

Organ—Meditation—Sturgess
Psalms—As set—Sturgess
Soprano Obligate, Mrs. W. E. Standen
Hymns—108 and 207
Solo—Come Unto Me—Bischoff
Organ—March of Priests—Mendelssohn
Evening.

CENTENARY METHODIST.
Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, A Complete Life. In the evening the pastor will take his congregation on a trip to the mountain top, where all will be cool and pleasant. All are invited to come and enjoy this trip. The choir will furnish music for the occasion. This is the commencement of a series of special Sunday evening sermons, Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.
The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Classes, 10 a.m. Sunday school, 2:30 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all the services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.
Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the morning Rev. Mr. Shanks, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Shanks, the pastor, will preach at 7 p.m. The theme being, "Is Christianity a Religion?" Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Young people's meeting immediately after evening service. A cordial welcome is extended to all. Come and hear Mr. Shanks.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.
Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday Bible school at 2:30. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, will preach at 7 o'clock. The theme being, "The First Step Up." All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed to all the services.

CALVARY BAPTIST.
The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichet, M. A., will preach at 11 a.m. The evening service will be conducted by Rev. E. H. Shanks. Mrs. Shanks will sing. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Bible reading by Mr. Shanks. Thursday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Morning service at 11. Sunday Bible school at 2:30, evening service at 7. The

pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, will preach at both services; morning subject, "A Diagnosis," evening subject, "The First Step Up." All seats are free; strangers cordially invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN, ST. PAUL'S.
Rev. Wm. Heinecke, pastor. Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.
A spiritual meeting will be held in K. of hall on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Spiritual readings toward the close. All are welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS.
R. H. Knowlton will hold a meeting at his residence, 155 Superior street, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of the lecture will be "Spiritual Embodiment," and the lecturer will read a number of the admissions to these meetings is free. All are respectfully invited to attend.

HINTS ABOUT POETRY.
New York Times.

To be stationed at the receipt of verses in a poetical form is an old and tried opportunity to learn a lot about the amazing possibilities of the human mind, for under the eyes of one occupying that position daily pass many conclusive evidences that scores and hundreds of people feel a yearning to write poetry who not only are quite destitute of any ability to do it, but who do not even know that the poetry is and hopelessly send in for publication—and payment—productions which, in fact, are not poetry at all, but mere sentiment, or sense, or from the other characteristics of poetry except an occasional rhyme and a rough division into lines shorter than those of the paper on which they are written. But now and then the current of disheartening rubbish brings along something better. Usually it is merely something that has an idea, humorous or sentimental, didactic or moral, to which coherent expression has been given by somebody with at least an elementary knowledge of metrical composition. That isn't poetry, but it is verse, good, bad, or indifferent, and the authors are fully justified in asking for recognition when it is as they can get. Far more often arrives something that really is poetry—that has the mysterious quality which makes it pass for poetry, and that from mere verse and demands a different criticism.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, July 16.—Speculative decline over the Northern Securities decline had abated today; the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were subjected to selling to take profits. The market was developed in the market and resulted in an active and various speculation. The irregularity of the market, however, was not continued up to the close. The Union Pacific declined a net of one and one-half points, which was within its range of fluctuation. The market was realizing. Revised opinion over the Northern Securities' existing condition would be little altered by it. The most important feature of the market was the two-point rise having an important sentimental effect on the whole market, but without explanation in any new development. The advance in St. Paul was an index of the reaction from alarm over the damage done to the wheat crop. There was profit taking in other parts of the list. The bank statement stimulated the market anew.

Of the expected gain in cash was reported, however, the market was a record figure. Loans crossed the previous record, touched in May wheat, and the largest total ever reached in the history of the market. The placing of the Philadelphia municipal loan of \$10,000,000 this week figures in the surplus of \$8,500,000 over the added reserve requirements. Total sales of bonds at par value, \$2,170,000.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., July 1904.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Day	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
1	F	5.55	6.1	11.17	10.1	16.43	7.5
2	S	6.19	6.8	11.57	10.8	17.07	7.6
3	Sa	6.43	7.5	12.35	11.5	17.44	7.7
4	M	6.58	8.2	13.11	12.2	17.63	7.7
5	Tu	7.14	8.9	13.45	12.9	17.74	7.7
6	W	7.31	9.6	14.19	13.6	17.78	7.8
7	Th	7.49	10.3	14.51	14.3	17.75	7.8
8	F	7.69	11.0	15.21	15.0	17.65	7.8
9	Sa	7.90	11.7	15.49	15.7	17.48	7.8
10	S	8.12	12.4	16.15	16.4	17.25	7.8
11	M	8.35	13.1	16.40	17.1	16.98	7.8
12	Tu	8.59	13.8	17.04	17.8	16.68	7.8
13	W	9.24	14.5	17.27	18.5	16.35	7.8
14	Th	9.50	15.2	17.49	19.2	15.99	7.8
15	F	10.17	15.9	17.70	19.9	15.61	7.8
16	Sa	10.45	16.6	17.90	20.6	15.21	7.8
17	S	10.74	17.3	18.09	21.3	14.80	7.8
18	M	11.04	18.0	18.27	22.0	14.38	7.8
19	Tu	11.35	18.7	18.44	22.7	13.95	7.8
20	W	11.67	19.4	18.60	23.4	13.51	7.8
21	Th	12.00	20.1	18.75	24.1	13.07	7.8
22	F	12.34	20.8	18.89	24.8	12.63	7.8
23	Sa	12.69	21.5	19.02	25.5	12.19	7.8
24	S	13.05	22.2	19.15	26.2	11.75	7.8
25	M	13.42	22.9	19.27	26.9	11.32	7.8
26	Tu	13.80	23.6	19.38	27.6	10.89	7.8
27	W	14.19	24.3	19.49	28.3	10.47	7.8
28	Th	14.59	25.0	19.59	29.0	10.05	7.8
29	F	15.00	25.7	19.69	29.7	9.63	7.8
30	Sa	15.42	26.4	19.78	30.4	9.21	7.8
31	S	15.85	27.1	19.87	31.1	8.79	7.8

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

Observations at Dry Dock—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. P. Napier Denison.

PURCHASING PRICES.

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

Wool, Sylvester & Co., feed merchants, yesterday reported quotations as stationery, as hereunder:	
Hay (old), per ton	\$12.00
Hay (green), per ton	\$13.00
Straw, per ton	\$10.00
Onion, per ton	\$28.00
Barley, per ton	\$27.00
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	\$3.50

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Minneapolis Journal.

Robert L. Dunn, one of the ten correspondents who has been with the Japanese army, has returned to this country. Mr. Dunn has been in Korea since the early part of January, where he has been working for an American magazine. Mr. Dunn is of the opinion that the Russian army will eventually crush the Japanese. He says that so far the Russians have received the worst of the war, and that the newspapers, but that they are really better soldiers than the public has been led to believe. But of us are so strongly pro-Japanese that we may, perhaps, permit our hopes to run ahead of the game. But there are other authorities besides the American and Japanese press, and these seem to be in favor of the Japanese fight.

AN OLD STORY.

Toronto News.

There is one argument which a Canadian Minister of Railways never fails to use. It was used by Mr. Thompson yesterday, and has been employed by all his predecessors. By this time it may, for aught one knows to the contrary, be part of the oath taken by every member of the Intercolonial railway. This argument is that the Intercolonial railway was not built for a commercial speculation, but for political reasons, and that it is a national asset which a deficit has to be announced, and shifts the blame for the losses of the Intercolonial railway to the government, and the Fathers of Confederation. The others being nearly all dead, do not mind the accusation. But is it not rather wearisome to have this old story repeated year after year? Can not the minister for the time being, whatever party he belongs to, stake his reputation on making the Intercolonial railway a commercial speculation, and a national asset, and that it is a national asset which a deficit has to be announced, and shifts the blame for the losses of the Intercolonial railway to the government, and the Fathers of Confederation. The others being nearly all dead, do not mind the accusation. But is it not rather wearisome to have this old story repeated year after year? Can not the minister for the time being, whatever party he belongs to, stake his reputation on making the Intercolonial railway a commercial speculation, and a national asset, and that it is a national asset which a deficit has to be announced, and shifts the blame for the losses of the Intercolonial railway to the government, and the Fathers of Confederation. The others being nearly all dead, do not mind the accusation. 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A Stirring Story of Love and Adventure

The Wings of the Morning

BY LOUIS TRACY

[Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903, by McLeod & Allen, at the Department of Agriculture.]

The Wreck of the Sirdar.

LADY TOZER adjusted her gold-rimmed eye-glasses with an air of dignified aggressiveness. She had too many years in the Far East. In Hong Kong she was known as the "Mandarin." Her powers of mercurial suggestion suggested torments long drawn out. The commander of the Sirdar, homeward bound from Shanghai, knew that he was about to be stretched on the rack when he took his seat at the saloon table.

"Is it true, Captain, that we are running into a typhoon?" demanded her ladyship.

"From whom did you learn that, Lady Tozer?" Captain Ross was wary, though somewhat surprised.

"From Miss Deane. I understood her a moment ago to say that you had told her."

"Didn't you? Some one told me this morning. I couldn't have guessed it, could I?" Miss Iris Deane's large blue eyes surveyed him with innocent indifference to strict accuracy. Incidentally she had obtained the information from her maid, a nose-tipped coquette, who extracted ship's secrets from a youthful quartermaster.

"Well—er—I had forgotten," explained the tactful sailor.

"Is it true?"

Lady Tozer was unusually abrupt to-day. But she was annoyed by the assumption that the captain took a mere girl into his confidence and passed over the wife of the ex-Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

"Yes, it is," said Captain Ross, equally curt, and silently thanking the fates that her ladyship was going home for the last time.

"How horrible!" she gasped, in unaffected alarm. This return to femininity annoyed the sailor's ruffled temper.

Sir John, her husband, frowned judicially. That frown constituted his legal stock-in-trade, yet it passed current for wisdom with the Hong Kong bar.

"What evidence have you?" he asked.

"Do tell us," chimed in Iris, delightfully unconscious of interrupting the staid. "Did you find out when you peeped at the sun?"

"The captain smiled. 'You are nearer the mark than possibly you imagine, Miss Deane,' he said. 'When we took our observations yesterday there was a very weird-looking halo around the sun. This morning you may have noticed several light squalls and a smooth sea marked occasionally by strong ripples. The barometer is falling rapidly, and I expect that, as the day wears, we will encounter a heavy swell. If the sky looks wild to-night, and especially if we observe a heavy bank of cloud approaching from the northwest, you will see the crockery dancing about the table at dinner.'

"I am afraid you are not a good sailor, Lady Tozer. Are you, Miss Deane?"

"Oh! I should just love to see

a real storm. Now promise me solemnly that you will take me up into the chart-house when this typhoon is simply tearing things to pieces."

"Oh, dear! I do hope it will not be very bad. Is there no way in which you can avoid it, captain? Will it last long?"

The polite skipper for once preferred to answer Lady Tozer. "There is no cause for uneasiness," he said. "Of course, typhoons in the China Sea are nasty things while they last, but a ship like the Sirdar is not troubled by them. She will drive through the worst gale she is likely to meet here in less than twelve hours. Besides, I alter the course somewhat as soon as I discover our position with regard to its centre. You see, Miss Deane—"

And Captain Ross forthwith illustrated on the back of a menu card the spiral shape and progress of a cyclone. He so thoroughly mystified the girl by his technical references to northern and southern hemispheres, polar directions, revolving air-currents, external circumstances, and diminished atmospheric pressures, that she was too bewildered to reiterate a desire to ride the bridge.

Then the commander hurriedly excused himself, and the passengers saw no more of him that day.

But his short scientific lecture achieved a double result. It reassured him from a request which he could not possibly grant, and reassured Lady Tozer. To the non-nautical mind it is the unknown that is fearful. A storm classed as "periodic," whose velocity can be measured, whose duration and direction can be determined beforehand by hours and distances, ceases to be terrifying. It becomes an accepted fact, akin to the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, marvelous yet commonplace.

So her ladyship dismissed the topic as of no present interest, and focused Miss Deane through her eye-glasses.

"Sir Arthur proposes to come home in June, I understand?" she inquired.

Iris was a remarkably healthy young woman. A large banana momentarily engaged her attention. She nodded affably.

"You will stay with relatives until he arrives?" pursued Lady Tozer.

"A chaperon! My dear Lady Tozer, did my father impress you as one who would permit a fussy and stout old person to make my life miserable?"

The acidity of the retort lay in the word "stout." But Iris was not accustomed to cross-examination. During a three months' residence on the island she had learnt how to avoid Lady Tozer. Here it was impossible, and the older woman fastened upon her as-like. Miss Iris Deane was a toothsome morsel for gossip. Not yet twenty-one the only daughter of a

wealthy baronet who owned a fleet of stately ships—the Sirdar amongst them—a girl who had been mistress of her father's house since her return from Dresden three years ago—young, beautiful, rich—here was a combination for which men thanked a judicious Heaven whilst women sniffed enviously.

Business detained Sir Arthur. A war-cloud overshadowed the two great divisions of the yellow race. He must wait to see how matters developed, but he would not expose Iris to the insidious treachery of a Chinese spring. So, with tears, they separated. She was confided to the personal charge of Captain Ross. At each point of call the company's agents would be solicitous for her welfare. The cable's telegraphic eye would watch her progress as that of some princely maiden sailing in royal caravel. This fair, slender, well-formed girl—delightfully English in face and figure—with her fresh, clear complexion, limpid blue eyes, and shining brown hair, was a personage of some importance.

Lady Tozer knew these things and sighed complacently.

"Ah, well," she resumed. "Parents had different views when I was a girl. But I assume Sir Arthur thinks you should become used to being your own mistress in view of your approaching marriage."

"My—approaching—marriage!" cried Iris, now genuinely amazed.

"Yes. Is it not true that you are going to marry Lord Ventnor?"

A passing steward heard the point-blank question.

It had a curious effect upon him. He gazed with fiercely eager eyes at Miss Deane, and so far forgot himself as to permit a dish of water ice to rest against Sir John Tozer's bald head.

Iris could not help noting his strange behavior. A flash of humor chased away her first angry resentment at Lady Tozer's interrogatory.

"That may be my happy fate," she answered gaily. "But Lord Ventnor has not asked me."

"Every one says so in Hong Kong," began her ladyship.

"Confound you, you stupid rascal! what are you doing?" shouted Sir John. His feeble nerves at last conveyed the information that something more pronounced than a sudden draught affected his scalp; the ice was melting.

The incident amused those passengers who sat near enough to observe it. But the chief steward, hovering watchful near the captain's table, darted forward. Pale with anger he hissed—

"Report yourself for duty in the second saloon to-night," and he hustled his subordinate away to the judge's chair.

Miss Deane, mirthfully radiant, rose. "Please don't punish the man, Mr. Jones," she said sweetly. "It was a sheer accident. He was taken by surprise. In his place I would have emptied the whole dish."

The chief steward smirked. He did not know exactly what had happened; nevertheless, great though Sir John Tozer might be, the owner's daughter was greater.

"Certainly, miss, certainly," he agreed, adding confidentially: "It is rather hard on a steward to be sent aft, miss. It makes such a difference in the—er—the little gratuities given by the passengers."

The girl was tactful. She smiled comprehension at the official and bent over Sir John, now carefully polishing the back of the skull with a table napkin.

hard into their chairs, which creaked and tried and tried to swing round on their pivots. As the ship yielded stiffly to the sea a whiff of spray dashed through an open port.

"There," snapped her ladyship. "I knew we would run into a storm, yet Captain Ross led us to believe—John, take me to my cabin at once."

From the promenade deck the restless groups watched the rapid advance of the gale. There was mournful speculation upon the Sirdar's chances of reaching Singapore before the next evening.

"We had two hundred and ninety-eight miles to do at noon," said Experience. "If the wind and sea catch us on the port bow the ship will pitch awfully. Half the time the screw will be racing. I once made this trip in the Sirmatra, and we were struck by a southeast typhoon in this locality. How long do you think it was before we dropped anchor in Singapore harbor?"

No one hazarded a guess.

"Three days!" Experience was solemnly pompous. "Three whole days. They were like three years. By Jove! I never want to see another gale like that."

A timid lady ventured to say: "Perhaps this may not be a typhoon. It may only be a little bit of a storm."

Her sex saved her from a jeer. Experience gloomily shook his head.

"The barometer resists your plea," he said. "I fear there will be a good many empty saddles in the saloon at dinner."

The lady smiled weakly. It was a feeble joke at the best. "You think we are in for a sort of marine steepleschase?" she asked.

"Well, thank Heaven, I had a good lunch," giggled a rosy-faced subaltern, and a ripple of laughter greeted his enthusiasm.

Iris stood somewhat apart from the speakers. The wind had freshened and her hat was tied closely over her ears. She leaned against the taffrail enjoying the cool breeze after hours of sultry heat. The sky was cloudless yet, but there was a queer tinge of burnished

copper in the all-pervading sunshine. The sea was coldly blue. The life had gone out of it. It was no longer inviting and translucent. That morning, were such a thing practicable, she would have gladly dived into its crystal depths and disappeared herself like a frolicsome mermaid. Now something akin to repulsion came with the fanciful remembrance.

Long sullen undulations swept noiselessly past the ship. Once, after a steady climb up a rolling hill of water, the Sirdar quickly peeked at the succeeding valley, and the propeller gave a couple of angry snaps on the surface, whilst a tremor ran through the stout iron rails on which the girl's arms rested.

The crew were busy too. Squads of lascars raced about, industriously obedient to the short shrill whistling of foremen and quartermasters. Boat lashings were tested and tightened, canvas awnings stretched across the deck

forward, and hatches clamped down over the wooden gratings that covered the holds. Officers, spotless in white flannel, flitted quietly to and fro. When the lifted was changed, Iris noted that the "chief" appeared in an old blue suit and carried oilskins over his arm as he climbed to the bridge.

Nature looked disturbed and fearful, and the ship responded to her mood. There was a sense of preparation in the air, of coming ordeal, of restless foreboding. Chains clanked with a noise the girl never noticed before; the tramp of hurrying men on the hurricane deck overhead sounded heavy and hollow. There was a squeaking of chairs that was abominable when people gathered up books and wraps and staggered ungracefully towards the companion-way. Altogether Miss Deane was not wholly pleased with the preliminaries of a typhoon, whatever the realities might be.

And then, why did gales always spring up at the close of day? Could they not start after breakfast, rage with furious grandeur during lunch, and die away peacefully at dinner-time, permitting one to sleep in comfort without that straining and groaning of the ship which seemed to imply a sharp attack of rheumatism in every joint?

Why did that silly old woman allude to her contemplated marriage to Lord Ventnor, retelling the gossip of Hong Kong with such malicious emphasis? For an instant Iris tried to shake the railing in comic anger. She hated Lord Ventnor. She did not want to marry him, or anybody else, just yet. Of course her father had hinted approval of his lordship's obvious intentions. Countess of Ventnor! Yes, it was a nice title. Still, she wanted another couple of years of careless freedom; in any event, why should Lady Tozer pry and probe?

And finally, why did the steward—oh, poor old Sir John! What would have happened if the ice had slid down his neck? Thoroughly comforted by this gleeful hypothesis, Miss Deane seized a favorable opportunity to dart across to the starboard side and see if Captain Ross' heavy bank of cloud in the northwest had put in an appearance.

Ha! there it was, black, ominous, gigantic, rolling up over the horizon like some monstrous football. Around it the sky deepened into purple, fringed with a wide belt of brick red. She had never seen such a beginning of a gale. From such she had read in books she imagined that only in great deserts were clouds of dust generated. There could not be dust in the dense pall now rushing with giant strides across the trembling sea. Then what was it? Why was it so dark and menacing? And where was the desert of stone and sand to compare with this awful expanse of water? What a small dot was this great ship on the visible surface! But the ocean itself extended away beyond there, reaching out to the infinite. The dot became a mere speck, undistinguishable beneath a celestial microscope such as the gods might condescend to use.

Iris shivered and aroused herself with a startled laugh.

A nice book in a sheltered corner, and perhaps forty winks until tea-time—surely a much more sensible proceeding than to stand there, idly conjuring up phantoms of fright.

The lively fanfare of the dinner trumpet failed to fill the saloon. By this time the Sirdar was fighting resolutely against a stiff gale. But the stress of actual combat was better than the eerie

tenor of impending danger during the

lull.

"I am sure you will forgive him," she whispered. "I can't say why, but the poor fellow was looking so intently at me that he did not see what he was doing."

The ex-Chief Justice was instantly mollified. He did not mind the application of ice in that way—rather liked it, in fact—probably ice was susceptible to the fire in Miss Deane's eyes.

Lady Tozer was not so easily appeased. When Iris left the saloon she inquired tartly: "How is it, John, that Government makes a ship-owner a baronet and a Chief Justice only a knight?"

"That question would provide an interesting subject for debate at the Carlton, my dear," he replied with equal asperity.

Suddenly the passengers still seated experienced a prolonged sinking sensation, as if the vessel had been converted into a gigantic lift. They were pressed

downward, and the ship responded to her mood. There was a sense of preparation in the air, of coming ordeal, of restless foreboding. Chains clanked with a noise the girl never noticed before; the tramp of hurrying men on the hurricane deck overhead sounded heavy and hollow. There was a squeaking of chairs that was abominable when people gathered up books and wraps and staggered ungracefully towards the companion-way. Altogether Miss Deane was not wholly pleased with the preliminaries of a typhoon, whatever the realities might be.

And then, why did gales always spring up at the close of day? Could they not start after breakfast, rage with furious grandeur during lunch, and die away peacefully at dinner-time, permitting one to sleep in comfort without that straining and groaning of the ship which seemed to imply a sharp attack of rheumatism in every joint?

Why did that silly old woman allude to her contemplated marriage to Lord Ventnor, retelling the gossip of Hong Kong with such malicious emphasis? For an instant Iris tried to shake the railing in comic anger. She hated Lord Ventnor. She did not want to marry him, or anybody else, just yet. Of course her father had hinted approval of his lordship's obvious intentions. Countess of Ventnor! Yes, it was a nice title. Still, she wanted another couple of years of careless freedom; in any event, why should Lady Tozer pry and probe?

And finally, why did the steward—oh, poor old Sir John! What would have happened if the ice had slid down his neck? Thoroughly comforted by this gleeful hypothesis, Miss Deane seized a favorable opportunity to dart across to the starboard side and see if Captain Ross' heavy bank of cloud in the northwest had put in an appearance.

Ha! there it was, black, ominous, gigantic, rolling up over the horizon like some monstrous football. Around it the sky deepened into purple, fringed with a wide belt of brick red. She had never seen such a beginning of a gale. From such she had read in books she imagined that only in great deserts were clouds of dust generated. There could not be dust in the dense pall now rushing with giant strides across the trembling sea. Then what was it? Why was it so dark and menacing? And where was the desert of stone and sand to compare with this awful expanse of water? What a small dot was this great ship on the visible surface! But the ocean itself extended away beyond there, reaching out to the infinite. The dot became a mere speck, undistinguishable beneath a celestial microscope such as the gods might condescend to use.

Iris shivered and aroused herself with a startled laugh.

A nice book in a sheltered corner, and perhaps forty winks until tea-time—surely a much more sensible proceeding than to stand there, idly conjuring up phantoms of fright.

The lively fanfare of the dinner trumpet failed to fill the saloon. By this time the Sirdar was fighting resolutely against a stiff gale. But the stress of actual combat was better than the eerie

tenor of impending danger during the

lull.

"I am sure you will forgive him," she whispered. "I can't say why, but the poor fellow was looking so intently at me that he did not see what he was doing."

The ex-Chief Justice was instantly mollified. He did not mind the application of ice in that way—rather liked it, in fact—probably ice was susceptible to the fire in Miss Deane's eyes.

Lady Tozer was not so easily appeased. When Iris left the saloon she inquired tartly: "How is it, John, that Government makes a ship-owner a baronet and a Chief Justice only a knight?"

"That question would provide an interesting subject for debate at the Carlton, my dear," he replied with equal asperity.

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earlier hours. The strong, hearty pulsations of the engines, the regular clanking of the screw, the steady plunging of the good ship through racing seas and flying—were cheery, confident, and inspiring.

Miss Deane justified her boast that she was an excellent sailor. She smiled delightedly at the ship's surgeon when he caught her eye through the many gaps in the tables. She was alone, so he joined her.

"You are a credit to the company—quite a sea-going daughter," he said. "Doctor, do you talk to all your lady passengers in that way?"

"Alas, no! Too often I can only be truthful when I am dumb."

"Iris laughed. 'If I remain long on this ship I will certainly have my head turned,' she cried. 'I receive nothing but compliments from the captain down to—'"

"The doctor?"

"No. You come a good second on the list."

In very truth she was thinking of the ice-carrying steamer and his queer sort of surprise at the announcement of her rumored engagement. The man interested her. He looked like a broken-down gentleman. Her quick eyes traveled around the saloon to discover his whereabouts. She could not see him. The chief steward stood near, balancing himself in apparent defiance of the laws of gravitation, for the ship was now pitching and rolling madly. For an instant she meant to inquire what had become of the transgressor, but she dismissed the thought at its inception. The matter was too trivial.

With a wild swoop all the plates, glasses, and cutlery on the saloon tables crashed to starboard. Were it not for the restraint of the fiddles everything must have been swept to the floor. There were only a few minutes' notice. A steward, taken unawares, was thrown headlong on top of his laden tray. Others were compelled to clutch the backs of chairs and cling to pillars. One man involuntarily seized the hair of a lady who devoted an hour before each meal to her coiffure. The Sirdar, with a frenzied bound, tried to turn a somersault.

"A change of course," observed the doctor. "They are generally try to avoid it when people are in the saloon, but a typhoon admits of no laborious politeness. As its centre is now right ahead we are going on the starboard tack to get behind it."

"I must hurry up and go on deck," said Miss Deane.

"You will not be able to go on deck until the morning."

"She turned on him impudently. 'Indeed I will, Captain Ross promised me—that is, I asked him—'"

"The doctor smiled. She was so charmingly insistent. 'It is simply impossible,' he said. 'The companion doors are bolted. The promenade deck is swept by heavy seas every minute. A boat has been carried away and several stanchions snapped off like carrots. For the first time in your life, Miss Deane, you are battened down.'"

"The girl's face must have paled somewhat. He added hastily, 'There is no danger, you know, but these precautions are necessary. You would not like to see several tons of water rushing down the saloon stairs; now, would you?'"

"Decidedly not. Then, after a pause, 'It is not pleasant to be fastened up in a great iron box, doctor. It reminds one of a huge coffin.'"

"Not a bit. The Sirdar is the safest ship afloat. Your father has always pursued a splendid policy in that respect. The London and Hong Kong Company may not possess fast vessels, but they are seaworthy and well found in every respect."

"Are there many people ill on board?"

"No; just the usual number of disturbed livers. We had a nasty accident shortly before dinner."

"Good gracious! What happened?"

"Some Lascares were caught by a sea forward. One man had his leg broken."

"Anything else?"

"The doctor hesitated. He became interested in the story of some Bangladeshi."

"I hardly know the exact details yet," he replied. "To-morrow after breakfast I will tell you all about it."

An English quartermaster and four Lascares had been licked off from the forecastle by the greedy tongue of a huge wave. The succeeding surge flung the five men back against the quarter. One of the black sailors was pitched aboard with a fractured leg and other injuries. The others were smashed against the iron hull and disappeared.

For one tremendous moment the engines slowed. The ship commenced to veer off into the path of the cyclone. Captain Ross set his teeth, and the telegraph bell jangled "Full speed ahead."

"Poor Jackson!" he murmured. "One of my best men. I remember seeing his wife a pretty little woman, and two children coming to meet him last home-ward trip. They will be there again. Good God! That Lascar who was saved has some one to await him in a Bombay village, I suppose."

The gale sang a mad requiem to its victims. The very surface was torn from the sea. The ship drove relentlessly through sheets of spray that caused the officers high up on the bridge to gasp for breath. They held on by main force, though protected by strong canvas sheets bound to the rails. The main deck was quite impassable. The promenade deck, even the lofty spar deck, was scoured with the broken crests of waves that tried with demonic energy to smash in the starboard bow, for the Sirdar was cutting into the heart of the cyclone.

The captain fought his way to the chart-house. He wiped the salt water from his eyes, and looked anxiously at the barometer.

"Still falling," he muttered. "I will keep on until seven o'clock, and then beat three points to the southward. By midnight we should be behind it."

"He struggled back into the outside fury. By comparison the sturdy citadel he quitted was Paradise on the edge of an inferno."

Down in the saloon the harder passengers were striving to subdue the enmity of an interval before they sought their cabins. Some talked. One harden-ed reprobate strummed the piano. Others played cards, chess, draughts, anything that would distract attention.

The stately apartment offered strange contrast to the warring elements without. Bright lights, costly upholstery, soft carpets, gilded panels and gilded cornices, with uniformed attendants passing to and fro carrying coffee and glasses—these surroundings suggested a floating palace in which the raging seas were defied. Yet forty miles away, somewhere in the furious depths, four corpses swirled about with horrible uncertainty, lurching through battling currents, and perchance conveyed by fighting sharks.

The surgeon had been called away. Iris was the only lady left in the saloon. She watched a set of whist players for a time, and then ceased the perilous passage to her stateroom. She found her maid and a stewardess there. Both women were weeping.

"What is the matter?" she inquired. The stewardess tried to speak. She choked with grief and hardly went out. The maid blubbered an explanation.

"A friend of hers was married, miss, to the man who is drowned."

"Drowned? What man?"

"Haven't you heard, miss? I suppose they are keeping it quiet. An English sailor and some natives were swept off the ship by a sea. One native was saved, but he is all smashed up. The others were never seen again."

Iris by degrees learnt the sad chronicles of the Jackson family. She was moved to tears. She remembered the doctor's hesitancy, and her own idle phrases—a huge coffin."

Outside the roaring waves pounded upon the iron walls.

Were they not satisfied? This tragedy had taken all the grandeur out of the storm. It was no longer a majestic phase of nature's power, but an implacable demon, bellying for a sacrifice. And that poor woman, with her two children, had been swept away like a leaf on a stormy sea.

Two staterooms had been converted into one to provide Miss Deane with ample accommodation. There were no bunks, but a cozy bed was sewed to the deck. She lay down, and strove to become of the transgressor, but she dismissed the thought at its inception. The matter was too trivial.

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With his disengaged hand he pulled hard at the stardard, and a raucous warning sent sterns flying through the ship to collision bulkhead doors. The "Sirdar" darted to the port rail, for the Sirdar's instant response to the helm seemed to clear her nose from the junk as if by magic.

It all happened so quickly that whilst the hoarse signal was still vibrating through the ship, the junk swept past her quarter. The chief officer, joined now by the commander, looked down into the wreckage. They could see her crew lashed in a bunch around the captain, who was waving his arms wildly.

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH DRONES

A Plea For Voluntary Military Service

It is the duty of every citizen to give some of his time to the service of the country. In short, the valuable dictum of the recent Royal Commission on Volunteers. Still more important is the fact that, while the public mind is divided as to how the service should be rendered, everybody recognizes the broad truth of the rule, and, whether in omnibus or drawing-room, admits the obligation to do something.

Yet the Volunteers lack men and officers. If volunteers were fashionable there would be no lack of officers. But there is lack of officers, and volunteering is not the fashion.

When the movement was started in the sixties men of rank and leisure and wealth took it up with enthusiasm. They have gradually drifted out of the movement, except in a few districts, and left most of the hard work and the expense to commercial and professional men. Why that should be so no one seems to understand exactly. In the early days volunteers were subjected to some ridicule. They were called "dog-shooters" and John Leech chose them for the victims of his satire. But that has passed. They are now held in high esteem, yet the young men of leisure and wealth turn upon them the cold shoulder of indifference.

The spirit which vitalized the early volunteer movement is indicated in an anecdote which ought to be true if it is not. Certainly it gives us the spirit of the time. A colonel of the regular army, reviewing a newly-raised volunteer regiment, observed in the ranks an elderly man wearing medals. He graciously remarked: "I see you have served in the regular army, my man." "Yes, sir," answered the volunteer, standing at attention. "What was your rank in the service?" "Major-General, sir."

Such a thing is unheard of nowadays. It is unnecessary, of course. But it would be great gain to the volunteer movement if it could secure the services as officers of men who have been in the regular army, my man. Young men of large fortune join the colors for a year or two, and on marriage leave them forever. If some inducements were held out, a proportion of them might help the volunteers.

A still larger class of young men never join the regular army; do not give service to volunteers, go into the militia, do not enter politics, do not work on county council or district council; in short, they give no service to the State whatever throughout their lives. They are always ready to criticize those who do the work of the country; they are ahead in agitations; but that is all they care to do for the country.

Their life is one long round of pleasure-seeking and self-indulgence. Their only purpose in life is to amuse themselves; their chief joy is a new method of killing time. They are the drones of the working hive to whom come no wages, with its summary expulsion for doing no work.

Take the life of the son of a small country squire, with an income of £500 to £2,000 a year. Here is his timetable: Winter.....Hunting and shooting Spring.....Fishing Summer.....Fornight in London Summer.....Fishing in Norway August.....Shooting grouse September.....Shooting partridges October.....Cub hunting Winter.....Hunting and shooting And so on with the years. He will not give the trouble to do any useful public work. He cannot allow the weekly drills of a volunteer company to interfere with the monotonous round of his amusement. The drudgery of such duties is left to the merchant and the manufacturer and the professional man, who are busy all day and fill these tasks in what would be their leisure.

Men who do not get their income from land, but from investments, follow very much the same round, doing nothing whatever to serve the country. Indifference is in part the reason; sheer laziness is a greater factor.

The public work of the country is, in fact, falling into the hands of too few men. The willing horse gets a larger burden than he ought to carry. You will find very often that one man is a member of his county council, a member of Parliament, and a commander of auxiliary forces as well, and conducts a large business at the same time. While another, who enjoys an equal income perhaps made by his father, seeks none of these avenues for his energy.

On suggesting these considerations to Colonel Denny, M. P., who is typical of many members of Parliament who combine municipal and parliamentary work with volunteering and business, he stated the case from the parliamentary point of view: "There are many who have done our duty (personally I served over twenty-eight years) feel resentment at the laziness and indifference which are the reasons for so many men in all classes movements for duty. The richer classes have much less excuse than the working classes. Their comfort and ease are not dependent upon constant and hard work. They have long periods of leisure. They have money to enable them to serve in the ranks, which means all the enjoyment that one can get out of service like this. They have what they ought never to forget—a position given to them, for the holding of which the only justification is that they are willing to set an example to their fellow countrymen in the furtherance of all movements for the good of the community.

"All honor to those who do the work. Any one attending a speaker's lecture at the House of Commons, where practically every member presents himself, and from which very few militia, yeomanry and volunteer officers are consistently absent—would be astonished to find what a large proportion of those present are in one of the uniforms of the auxiliary corps. I do not think that anybody can accuse the House of Lords or the House of Commons of not showing an example."

It is generally agreed by volunteers that the young men of wealth, leisure and social position, when they do join the force, either turn out very good officers or leave after a year or two because of the exacting duties. Some are attracted by the privilege of a uniform; but when they find that opportunity of wearing it comes rarely, and that most of the work is done in plain clothes, the attraction vanishes, and they vanish.

A uniform costs from £20 to £30, and the War Office allows £20 towards the price. Then the yearly expense of a commission may run to £20 in the lower ranks, and in the case of officers commanding battalions up to £100. There is nothing in that to deter men of wealth. But it is felt that something might be done to recognize the value of the work of auxiliary officers, and to encourage them in their self-sacrifice.

It has been suggested that they might be excused jury service, for instance, as compensation for time given to drill. The office of high sheriff is a serious drain on the resources of gentlemen of moderate means. Could not officers of volunteer regiments be excused that duty, so that it might be left to those who give no other service? Another suggestion is that officers should be allowed a male servant free of tax, as an officer of regulars has his soldier servant.

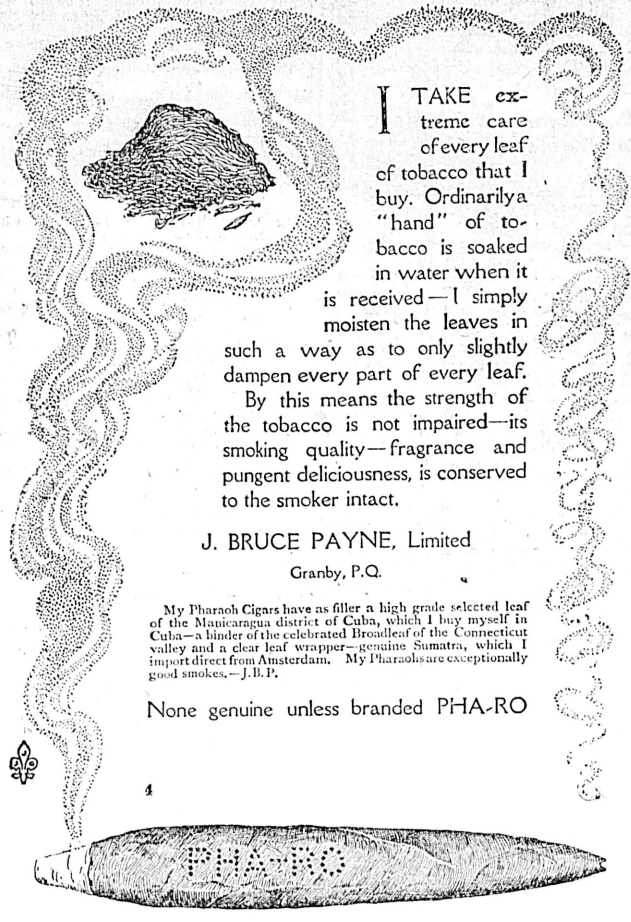
Less practical suggestions are in the direction of abatement of income tax. That would be very difficult. To attract those ex-officers of regulars to the volunteers, when they retire from the colors, a volunteer commander in touch with this class proposes that they should be given an allowance slightly in excess of retired pay until they reach the age of fifty.

The drones will not be dragooned into the auxiliary forces. They may be drawn. And the way to attract them surely is to make plain that their services are of value, and will be appreciated, and that the State offers recognition for service rendered.

Moreover, they need to see that it is their duty to do something for their King and country. Duty and self-interest allied are a strong team.—Andrew Caird, in London Daily Mail.

THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

It is now recorded says Engineering, that the total cost of the Assuan dam and the Assiout branch, which has been determined by the last payments, is £3,429,864; but if to this be added the interest and sinking-fund charges, the ultimate total cost will work out at £4,588,880. No doubt has been cast on the people of Egypt by this expenditure than by the £100,000,000 of debt which Ismail Pasha contracted, and for the most part squandered. Last year water stored by the great dam was first added to the river supply on March 10, beginning with 1,000,000 cubic metres on June 25, practically doubling the available river supply at the most critical period for the irrigation of the summer crops; otherwise there would have been great difficulty in saving them. The 170,000 acres of land thus added to the area of perennial irrigation represents but a small part of that which will yet be artificially watered, and yield grain and cotton in abundance; and owing to this there is, continues Engineering, solid reason for the confidence put forward for a united Nileland, since the claims of Upper and Lower Egypt will not only conflict with each other, but must ultimately be at serious variance with the interests of the Sudan. The day may come when, in order to provide the additional 3,500 million cubic metres of water storage required, Lake Victoria Lake Albert may require to have their level raised, and 2,000 miles of the Nile banks regularized to prevent the flooding, which is not only inconvenient to agriculture, but a waste of water. The exports of cotton from the Sudan, as well as Egypt should be counted by millions of kantars, instead of tens of thousands, since only perennial irrigation is needed. The soil is there, the climate is there, the water is there, and the irrigation works will come. It would be better than the American cotton in color and staple, and each acre yields a profit of 12s. 6d. per acre; but the new Suakin and Berber railway, reducing the cost of fuel, etc., will increase this to 75s. In connection with work already carried out, watering 170,000 acres, there has been an increased rental of £531 per acre, and an increased sale value of £200 per acre. In other words, taking the whole 170,000 acres of basin land under perennial irrigation, Lord Cromer finds that the first cost was £390,000, that the annual rental has been increased by £510,000, and the present sale value by £510,000. This while the government will gain through the increased rate of taxation in a few years' time, converted into about 10s. 3d. per acre—there will be a very direct gain to the landowners and all dependent upon them.



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Stereotype and Linotype Metals
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Taking Effect July 10th, 1904

Between Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Intermediate Stations.

Leave Victoria: Leave Shawnigan Lake: 9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., Sunday.....10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., Monday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., Tuesday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., Wednesday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m. 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., Thursday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., Friday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m. 6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., Saturday.....7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN, FIFTY CENTS.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM AND RETURN, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets Good for Thirty Days from Date of Issue.

EXCURSION RATES in effect to all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

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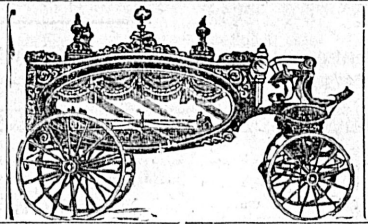
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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING COMPANY

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Orders attended to at any time, Night or Day.

Charges Very Reasonable.



Fred'k Casselton, Manager.

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LIMITED.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores

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Convenient to The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway or The Sea

CLERMONT LIVINGSTONE, GENERAL MANAGER.

THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.

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The Bank has 100 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

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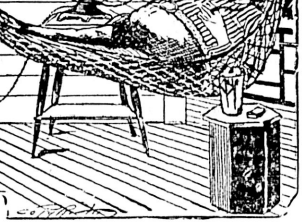
Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on any part of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.

Victoria Branch

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.



Keep Cool!

Buy an Electric Fan Motor, plug it into your lamp socket and enjoy life. Costs little to operate.

Hinton Electric Co. LIMITED.

SEMI-READY SALE

AGREEMENT

Made this Fifth day of March, 1904, between the SEMI-READY CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called "the Company," of the first part, and B. WILLIAMS & CO., of the City of Victoria, in the County of Vancouver Island, in the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called "the Purchasers," of the second part.

The Company this day grants to the Purchasers the sole and exclusive right to sell at retail only branded "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company, in the Town or City of Victoria, for the period of the agreement.

The Company binds itself, so long as this contract remains in force, not to sell to any other dealer in the Town or City of Victoria, either at wholesale or retail, or under any subterfuge whatever, any garments bearing the Company's "Semi-ready" brand or name, and to protect the Purchasers against price-cutting on said "Semi-ready" Clothing by every means in its power.

The Company also agrees to advertise the said goods extensively by means of newspapers, catalogues, pamphlets, or such other methods as may seem in its discretion to be most effective over the name of the Purchasers as the sole dealer having the right to sell them, and to expend at least five per cent of the amount purchased in advertisements.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing made by the Company only, and at retail only in the Town or City only of Victoria, and at prices fixed by the Company, and at no other price without the written consent of the Company, and then only when every trade-mark, brand or means of identification has been removed or effaced.

The Purchasers agree not to represent any garment from which the Company's brand or trade-mark has been removed, nor any other garment not bearing said trade-mark, brand or name as a "Semi-ready" garment, made by the Company, being aware that such action would cause serious damage to the Company.

The Purchasers agree to purchase from the Company a first order to be approved and selected by him of "Semi-ready" Clothing amounting to not less than \$5,000.00, and a further order if this agreement continues as like of at least \$5,000.00 within the first year, \$12,000.00 the second year, and \$15,000.00 the third year.

The Purchasers agree to give six months' notice in writing, prior to the date when this contract expires, if they desire to renew it. If this contract is not renewed, or if it is terminated by effluxion of time, by notice, breach or otherwise, they agree to sell such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing as they may have on hand when the contract has come to an end, back to the Company, at a valuation not to exceed the price they paid for it.

If the parties hereto are unable to agree on a valuation, the Purchasers may bind themselves that they will forthwith, after this contract has been terminated or removed from the stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing, and from all cartons, etc., they may have on hand when the contract has been terminated, all trade-marks, prices, names or other means of identification; and that they will not sell, expose or offer for sale, such stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing, or any portion of it, as they may have on hand when this contract has been terminated, without first removing therefrom, and from all cartons containing same, all trade-marks, names, prices, or other means of identification, and even after such means of identification have been removed, they will sell them only as ordinary clothing without using the name "Semi-ready" or of the Company in conjunction therewith.

The Purchasers agree to furnish the Company semi-annually from the date hereof a full statement of all their assets and liabilities.

This contract is made for a term of ten years from July 1st, 1904, but may be terminated at any time by either party giving to the other six months' notice in writing.

If the membership of the present firm be changed during the term of this contract, by the retirement of any member, or the addition of any new member, or should they form a company to carry on their business, the Purchasers undertake that such partnership, new firm or company shall assume this contract and comply with and carry out same.

The Purchasers agree to sell "Semi-ready" Clothing only made and supplied to them by the Company so long as this contract or any extension thereof remains in force.

The Purchasers covenant and agree with the Company that they will not sell their stock of "Semi-ready" Clothing en bloc, or in any other manner except at retail, without at first obtaining the consent of the Company in writing, and in case they sell out their business while this contract is in force they undertake that the purchaser from them will, in writing, assume this contract and observe and carry out the terms and conditions hereof. The Company, however, shall not be bound to accept such purchaser in their place or stead.

It is agreed and understood that a breach of any of the above conditions, covenants or agreements by the Purchasers shall release the Company from all responsibility hereunder, and leave it free to appoint a new agency and to enforce observance and performance of the above covenants and agreements. This contract shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of each of the parties hereto. The Company will not cancel this contract providing the Purchasers live to the conditions herein contained.

Dated this Fifth day of March, A. D. 1904.

Dating Spring Orders nett thirty days, 1st April. Dating Fall Orders nett thirty days, 1st October. Assortings nett sixty days 10th to 15th following date of shipment.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., per pro. W. T. WILLIAMS.

SEMI-READY CLOTHING CO. LTD., per H. A. BEATTY, manager.

A. E. MACNAUGHTON, witness.

WE ARE SELLING BECAUSE WE HAVE TO SELL

500 Men's and Youth's Fine Business Suits still left. 20 per cent. or one-fifth off for Cash on all Suits, Overcoats, Pants and Raincoats.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

HAS BRIGHT IDEA

Uses the Newspapers in the Schools—Believes That it is the Best Means of Bringing Scholars in Close Touch With the Every Day History-Making Events of Life.

The man who has made it the aim of his life to introduce newspapers into the public schools of his state was an alternate in attendance upon the Republican national convention in Chicago. He is Professor W. H. Lynch of Salem, Mo., and in his own district he is held in high reverence as an educator and as an originator of a new study which is fraught with importance to the youth of the country. Professor Lynch is also the holder of a long distance record that has few equals. For forty-one years he taught the young idea of Missouri how to shoot—and, incidentally, how to read the daily newspaper—and during that time was absent from his desk but nine days. This is another record for which the people of his neighborhood honor him.

It is the Missouri educator's claim that the newspaper is the greatest text book that could be placed in the hands of pupils. It contains the real "drama of life," and from it morals may be drawn and examples set which are bound to find a fertile soil in youthful minds.

Far from inculcating a desire to sin, to tread the primrose path of dalliance, or to take part in the questionable amusements of the social world, it is Professor Lynch's contention that the press points the inevitable result of such a life. Punishment of crime and degradation of character is exploited fully and freely in the papers, and when these things are properly explained to the children it is the professor's belief that they are impelled to turn from them and to tread a better and straighter path. In the matter of historical research he finds that there is no work which reaches the child so quickly as the newspaper. Error, the date line on the despatch conveys something to the young student. He wishes to know where lies the city named, and the work of finding out through his books stamps it indelibly on his mind. Then the reading of the despatch presents the picture of conditions in the particular country to which it refers. Often times such news items are not of such a nature as to arouse the child's curiosity or to attract even interest, but there are many cables from many countries. Mr. Lynch contends, and in the lot is always to be found something both of value and of interest. In the scientific field he finds that the new inventions, the new studies, the new experiments are detailed with frequency and with quite sufficient exactitude to in many ways place the papers ahead of the text books, inasmuch as the latter are not prepared until the study is in an advanced form. Thus, through the press, he keeps his scholars abreast of the times in such matters.

THE TEACHER'S ARGUMENT.

But perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most logical, argument that Professor Lynch makes is that through their selection of articles in the newspapers—a selection that is free with themselves—he gains an excellent impression of what subject interests and attracts the child, and by this means learns the proper course to pursue in order that the trend of thought may be changed or strengthened, and inclinations checked or encouraged. Like all reformers who are earnest in their beliefs, Professor Lynch is ever willing to talk of his work and the progress it has made.

Said he last week: "I discovered years ago that no text book was equal to the newspaper as a means for taking a knowledge of the actual, practical and up-to-date world into the schoolroom. History, geography, civil government, algebra, chemistry and the entire academic curriculum teach only a theory of the world and its facts. The real drama of life, in its varied forms of commercial, political and social relations, must be seen and learned through the mirror of the newspaper. Let every Friday morning be devoted to the reading of the newspapers. Have all the pupils supplied with papers. No two pupils should have the same issue of the same paper, so as to prevent confusion by pupils reading the same article. Each pupil should read but one article, so as to be thorough, and this plan will give a greater number of pupils an opportunity to recite what they have read. When a sufficient time has been given for a careful reading of some interesting article the signal should be given to quit reading and have all the papers folded, so as to prevent the pupils from seeing the articles again, and each pupil rises and tells the substance of what he has read—an excellent plan for securing attentions and improving the memory. Thus the story of the outside world, fresh from the lives of busy and practical men and women, comes into the classroom and the lessons of real life are mingled with the dreams and poetry of the student's young heart."

WAVE THE PAPERS.

"By this plan the pupils soon learn to be strong friends of the press. Have the pupils wave the papers as a call to the drill. After the papers have been read give them to families to be used on the walls of their homes and under their carpets. Thus the pupils will be surrounded by the papers themselves—over their heads, at their sides, and under their feet. Printer's ink moves the world. By this use of the newspapers in the school the thoughtful teacher will be enabled to find the trend of the pupil for good or for evil; hence can know best how to manage the pupil, to develop true manhood and true womanhood. It has been said that reading makes a full man. Certainly Bacon of England never uttered a truer sentiment. I am a paying subscriber for fifty-six newspapers and magazines, and have for years made it a rule to take every newspaper in my country. I am too poor to do without the papers. Let me urge you, fellow citizens, to take all the papers that you can afford. Take your home papers, and your country papers by all means. Take them into your homes and read them. Take them into your schoolroom and have your pupils read them. The newspaper is the most valuable agent for progress and prosperity in the community. It is a boon to civilization, a promoter of education, the positive power of enterprise and progress. Take the papers, pay for them, and read them. If I could not read a word, if I were blind and deaf, I would take a newspaper and have it thrown at my gate, so that when people passed by my home they would know there lived a man who is interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his community. Let our motto be: 'The newspapers and the public schools are the universities of the people.' There may be some who will believe that the newspaper study is confined to

Missouri, and, more particularly, to Professor Lynch's school district. But they will be those who have no recent years, kept up with the various offshoots that educational matters have taken. The Lynch idea not alone is known abroad, but has been freely commented upon as well in several foreign periodicals. For instance, a recent copy of the News, published in Vienna, Austria, contained this account of the movement:

"The pedagogic news is reported from America, which at the first thought sounds strange, but by closer inspection deserves to be mentioned as a worthy branch of teaching. This is the introduction of the daily paper as a branch of study in the school. A well known American pedagogic, Professor W. H. Lynch, teacher at an academy in Mountain Grove, Mo., U. S. A., has ventured as the first one to introduce this interesting study. Professor Lynch reported on it in a teaching meeting. According to the professor, his trials proved very favorable. He claims that the lectures of the daily papers teach scholars modern and actual knowledge, while the readers only teach the theory of the world and its causes. The papers will report the correct drama of life in its manifold forms. Professor Lynch adopted the newspaper in his class. If we think a bit we find that good papers build themselves up to a mirror of improvement on all branches of higher culture, and that a large amount of mental food, such as literature, is given for them. Then we cannot well push aside the calculations of the American pedagogic. The pupil should be a certain age, and the matter introduced in the cultured daily should be handled by competent hands, and be sure facts which can be depended upon. Such selected and well measured paper lectures could be applied as a very practical way of teaching. It would have an insuperable worth to the growing pupil in feeding with certain and actual life, thereby omitting the severe contact which often ruins people. The scholar would learn the ways of the world by reading controlled paper lectures, and the mind would be sharpened for the practical life, and would be saved from coming in contact with matters intended for riper ages."

FOR OTHER PUPILS.

"In order to give the older pupils, who are soon to start in practical life, a sensible understanding of newspapers, and as any person, sooner or later, comes in contact with the papers, it would be a good idea to take up this new branch. And that this project is not without honor in its own state, reference is made to the appended editorial view of one of the papers subscribed for: 'Professor Lynch has introduced the newspaper into the public schools of this country, and from this little more the editors of Europe are advocating the use of the newspaper in the public schools of that country, and, in the opinion of many, the placing of the newspaper in the hands of the students will improve both pupil and paper. Some one has said that 'distance lends enchantment,' and this is true in regard to those who live as well as distance in space; hence we suggest that in all probability Heinrich Pestalozzi, Louis Agassiz, and Horace Mann did not accomplish any more or possess any more of the force of originality than is possessed by Professor W. H. Lynch, and

we do not consider that we are indulging in any violent presumptions when we suggest that what Heinrich Pestalozzi, Louis Agassiz, and Horace Mann are to the present time so will Professor W. H. Lynch be to the centuries yet to come."

FLOWERS ON STORMY BILLOWS.

My friend, the knowing, said in a gloom-filled hour:
"Who bids the rose to grace in the fall our pathway?
Who forth on stormy billows would cast a flower?
When thunder rolls, who lists to the birds of May-day?"

"Let song birds cease to carol when storms are raging.
Now drum and cannon sound through the streets and alleys,
In forests grow the swords and I hear their ringing.
Downtrodden lies the flowers in Finland's valleys."

"When darker grows the sky and the storm clouds lower,
And men with hand on sword stand their homes defending,
How can a child's frail arm meet the giant's power?
How to the gentle breeze should the cliffs be bending?"

I said: "Yet wounds shall heal after battle's hour,
Swords rust, and bayonets on the field lie scattered;
But e'er returns the song as the spring's sweet power,
Forevermore heart's longing shall rise unfettered."

"And the battle's din have the tones alighted;
Now floats the red, sweet rose on the stormy billows,
To wait a summer thought to the mind delighted
And bloom, a new-born hope, 'neath the weeping willows."

"So shall the cliffs be moved by a loving power,
So shall wild autumn's storm come with fragrance laden,
So shall the mild tones fall as a May-bloom shower,
And gladden yet the heart of dear Finland's maiden."

Zacharias Topelius.
Zacharias Topelius was a patriot and poet of Finland, and the foregoing verses are from a book of his poems, published under the title of "Heather Blossoms," in 1854. The translation from the Swedish is by Anna Cordes, now a resident of Berkeley, Cal.

Best Man is Of Scottish Origin

His Onerous Duties in the Olden Times.

It may be a surprise to some people to know, says the London Globe, that the phrase "best man"—the bridegroom's nearest attendant—is of Scottish origin. In the north, also, the principal bridesmaid used to be called the "best maid." Neither expression has much to recommend it. It is a great pity, indeed, that "best man," an inelegant and in itself meaningless phrase, should have so completely ousted from our common everyday speech the good old English name of "bride-man" or "bridesman." Another old name is "groomsman," and in days gone by the bridegroom was attended, not by one friend, but by several, who were known as the bridesmen or groomsmen.

The term "best man" came into use, presumably, to indicate the one of these who took the lead in performing their various duties and was in closest attendance on the bridegroom. In recent years the custom of having groomsmen has been occasionally revived, but it has not become general. At a fashionable wedding, four or five years ago, the bride was content with five bridesmaids and two pages, whereas the bridegroom was supported by no fewer than nine groomsmen.

But at the present time such an array has by no means the same meaning, nor are those attendant friends of so much use, as in days of old. The forerunner of the bridesman was the bridesmaid, whose duty it was to bring the bride to the bridegroom. In most countries where the real or pretended capture of the bride was an essential part of the ceremony, and wherever traces of the very ancient custom of bride capture existed, the friend or friends of the bridegroom had the important office of capturing the lady and bringing her to her lord.

In one of Dryden's plays there is the line: "Betwixt her guards she seemed by bridesmen led," and Brand tells us

that at many old English weddings the bridegroom was led to the church between two young men, holding her by the arms as if unwilling. This was evidently a survival of the idea of capture.

The same idea, somewhat more disguised, can be traced in the custom which was not unknown at old-fashioned weddings less than a century ago, of the North of England, and in the West of Scotland, of the bridegroom's "best man" escorting the bride to the church. It has been disputed, naturally, whether the groom's nearest friend was chosen as escort with the idea of protecting the lady from seizure by others, or whether he might be regarded as the leader in the act of capture.

But whichever idea lay at the back of the practice, it was clearly a survival connected with the custom of marriage by capture. Later, the bridesman had various functions to perform which have now become obsolete. There was still a trace of the capture idea in the old duty at one time assigned to the bridesman of giving the bride away. He led her to the church and presented the part now filled by the lady's father or other near male relative.

In the old seventeenth century ballad of the Golden Clove, which used to be a great favorite at rural gatherings in all parts of the country in the old unsophisticated days, before the melancholy monstrosities of the modern music hall had driven the genuine old English ballads and songs out of use and memory—in this ballad there are the lines which allude to the custom named:

"I thought you had been at the wedding," she cried,
"To wait on the squire and give him his bride."

And it has been pointed out that the same custom may be hinted at in the marriage service—"*The minister receiving the woman at her father's or friend's hands.*"

Among the Shropshire peasantry in quite recent years something of the old custom seems to have prevailed. Miss Burne, in her delightful book on "Shropshire Folklore," says that at weddings in humble life the bride's father is seldom, and her mother never present. As a rule the only companions to church of the bride and groom are the best man and the bridesmaid. In such circumstances it is obvious that the lady must be given away by her lover's

friend, on whose arm she has walked to church.

A still more curious thing is that it is considered lucky, Miss Bucke tells us, for either the best man or the bridesmaid to be already married. "I have really seen," she writes, "a married woman acting as bridesmaid!" Less than twenty years ago a Newport newspaper, describing a village wedding, said that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so, of the North of England, and in the West of Scotland, of the bridegroom's "best man" escorting the bride to the church. It has been disputed, naturally, whether the groom's nearest friend was chosen as escort with the idea of protecting the lady from seizure by others, or whether he might be regarded as the leader in the act of capture.

But before the proceedings had reached this pleasant point, it had been the duty of the bridesman to lift the bride over the threshold. This is an ancient and widespread custom, the meaning of which has caused much shedding of ink. In the vest of Scotland, of old, as Mr. Napier, in his book on the folklore of that region, has disenchanted by charms, and by anointing it with certain unctuous perfumes, but as it was considered unlucky for the wife to tread upon the threshold on first entering her house, she was lifted over it and seated upon a piece of wood, a symbol of domestic industry."

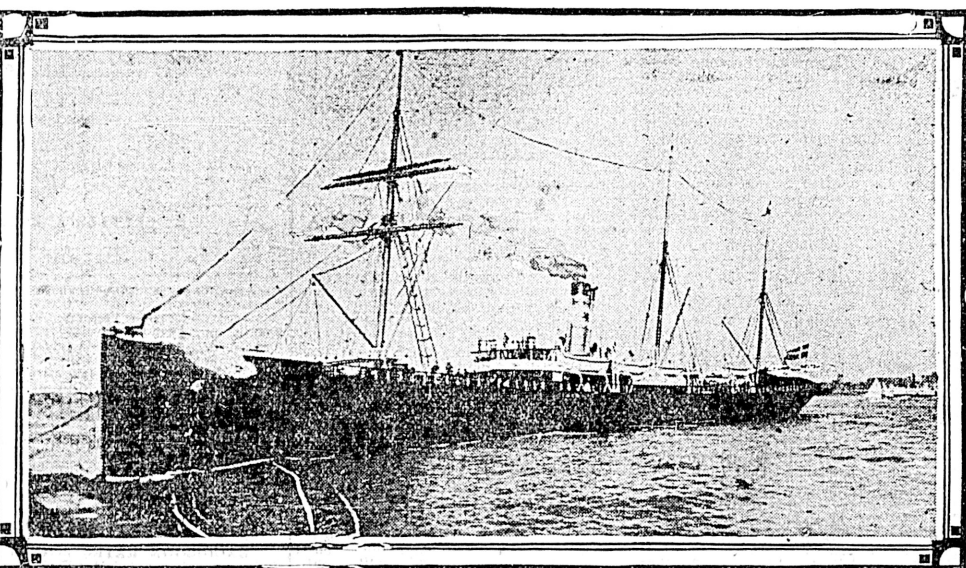
The custom is not confined to Europe, as those of a somewhat antiquarian practice exists in China, where the bride is carried into the house by a matron, and at the door is lifted over a pan of charcoal. Apart from marriage, even in this country, there are folks who are careful on entering a house to step over and not on the threshold. There is a world of lore, in fact, surrounding the subject of the threshold into which we cannot here enter.

The modern best man may feel thankful that his duties are not so onerous as those of his predecessors of long ago; nor need he trouble to be on his guard against unlucky omens, or on the watch to propitiate the uncertain goddess, Fate.

A NOTABLE FIRE TEST.

We have pleasure in announcing that an English firm—and not a large one—either has achieved a record fire test at the British Fire Prevention Committee's testing station. Although the official technical report is not yet available, the fact that the "brick-and-mortar" partition under examination withstood the very fierce fire of the committee's test for four hours, followed by the application of water, is sufficient to show that something unusual has been attained, and the tester (Mr. Jabez Thomson, of Northwich) must have every reason to be satisfied. The temperature exceeded 2000 deg. Fahr. for some three hours of the test. The water was applied by a steam fire engine for five minutes. Under the British Fire Prevention committee's standards this partition will now rank as affording "full" protection against fire, and decidedly so. No other piece of construction has, so far, attained this. We have no doubt that there is other work in the country that may merit this classification, but until it has been duly tested under the committee's equitable conditions, its claims, naturally, lack confirmation. The best records held prior to the present one were for floors by Miller's Jarrah and Karri Wood Company, by the Columbia Fire-Proofing Company, and by the Banks System; but none exceeded a three-hour test. Australian hard wood, concrete systems, and porous brick have held the day, both by careful investigation and by actual fire experience. The hard tile and terra cotta advocates will thus be soon entirely outdone by concrete and porous brick; and it will probably only rest with the two latter as to which shall definitely take the final lead. Our own view is that porous brick will gain the day for vertical work, concrete with steel bars retaining supreme for horizontal—i. e. floor-work.—Engineering.

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WORLD WIDE FLOAT.

Garnerings From Many Sources.

LIMIT OF TALL BUILDINGS.

Engineering says that the general practice in America seems to have settled down to a height in buildings of from 16 to 20 stories, the extreme represented by two buildings 27 and 25 stories high not having justified general imitation. Remoteness of lofty floors from the street, and the excessive expense of maintaining elevators, tend to make the venture commercially unsuccessful. Electric elevators are more liable to over-running at the landing places than are those on the hydraulic system; but in this naturally, much depends on the operator. The peculiar advantages of electricity, in distribution of power over long distances, do not apply in the case of the elevator, since the source of power is close to the work. The electric elevator stands today an economic failure for schedule service; while in point of simplicity, ease of maintenance, and control, the hydraulic elevator has maintained its reputation. Among the high buildings in New York City may be mentioned the Park-row building, which is 25 stories high, has 10 electric elevators, and has a gross floor area of 31,500 ft. The Broad Exchange building is more amply provided with vertical transport facilities. It is 20 stories high, and has 18 hydraulic elevators to serve 25,800 square feet of floor. The Wall Street Exchange and No. 63, Wall street, are both lofty structures; the latter is 26 stories, and has eight hydraulic cars for 21,500 ft. of floor area. The elevators have hitherto been but little used for buildings over 15 stories, on account of the design not being suitable for speeds exceeding 350 ft. per minute, hydraulic elevators traveling at 600 ft. per minute being preferable. Each elevator is usually designed to carry safely 2,500 lb. exclusive of the cage; whilst one of the cages—or cars as they are called in America—is designed to transport safely usually not more than 400 lbs. It costs less to operate an electric elevator than an hydraulic machine.

UNADAPTABLE BRITISHERS.

The Britisher abroad brings over English servants; he sighs for his native cooking; he grumbles at the enhanced price of his native whisky; he pines for his national laws; and he never reads anything but his native papers. He is as unadaptable as he can be in France. He may succeed with the aborigine in Australia and live in harmony with the Kaffir of the Zulu. But he will never be in perfect accord with his French neighbors.—"Breton Briton."

COMFORTABLE AUTHORS.

Modern authors are all good family men, who eat well, rarely drink, and are too dull to be bored with their own wives. There is not an ego among them. No writer with a real gift and with a real ambition has any business with a home, children, the unintermittent comforts of life which stultify and stifle.—Gertrude Atherton, in North American Review.

NEW USES FOR PHONOGRAPH.

Engineering, which describes completely the manufacture of Edison phonographs, says that two new practical uses for this instrument are being supplied. The one is a so-called commercial phonograph, and the other is for the purpose of teaching languages viva voce. The special features of the commercial phonograph are rapid ac-

celeration and quick arrest, effected by a clutch enclosing a mandrel, which is always running. By means of an ingenious device, the record, when being produced by the typist, can always be set back to any desired word for repetition. This machine, continues Engineering, is not yet placed on the market, but it is in use throughout Mr. Edison's establishments. It will be remembered that, some years ago, great efforts were made to introduce the phonograph into current office work to replace the stenographer; the attempt failed, however, for many reasons too obvious to repeat, and it does not seem to us (Engineering), likely that any better success will attend the advent of the commercial phonograph. The use of records for teaching languages is, on the other hand, successfully employed in the United States, especially by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and language records are now largely made and sold in sets. Each set comprises twenty-five records, arranged specially for accent and intonation, while forty text-books complete the set. In this direction alone, adds Engineering, the phonograph appears to have found its really useful purpose; in every other sense it must be regarded as an expensive toy, the demand for which appears never to fall. We believe we are right in saying that the supply of talking machines is shared between the Gramophone and the Edison Phonograph Companies; in what proportion this supply is divided we do not know, but certainly the output of the latter company is almost incredible, being no less than an average of 3,500 records per day, and 2,500 phonographs per week. Thus, from having been at the outset, nearly thirty years ago, only a dangerous appendix to a valuable patent, it has passed through the successive stages of a scientific marvel, a laboratory instrument, and an unprofitable manufacture, to its present place of wide and universal demand, and a large and apparently durable commercial success.

A GERMAN "GOLD BRICK."

A landed proprietor of the government of Ufa, Russia, tells this story: "A typical German trickster arrived at our village of Anastavka and announced that the first Japanese prisoner was coming along in an iron box, and that if the Mir (communal council) voted a sum of two roubles the peasants would be allowed to hear him squeal for mercy and afterward sing his national war song. The Mir voted the money, and the performance was in progress outside the state public house when I arrived. On a table in a roadway was a small box, from a trumpet affixed to which issued in good but sneaky English the famous "Tara-ra-Boom-de-ay." The account does not say what became of the trickster.

THEY WERE ALL STUMPED.

From the Saturday Review: Who wrote "The Curse of Minerva"? This was a riddle on the other day, in the dullness of an education debate, to some of our most scholarly, one might say, educated, members of parliament, and to one—at least one—of the most brilliant of the press gallery, whom we might almost call a man of letters. Oxford University in parliament could not answer the question, Cambridge University could not, while the pressman could not say who did write it, but he knew it was not Lord Byron. It would never do to take this as indicating parliamentary ignorance; it must be excessive sensibility to literary fashion. Evidently it is the right thing in the House not to have heard of Byron.

DEATH OF THE COMPOSER OF "DIXIE."

The death of Daniel Decatur Emmett, "old Dan Emmett" as he has been called for many years, has called up again the old discussion about his famous song "Dixie."

In the strenuous days of the civil war Southerners sometimes used to say that the North tried to steal "Dixie," which was "their tune." In a sense it was and is, because Dan Emmett's father was a Virginian and his mother was born in Maryland, but Dan himself was born in Mount Vernon, O., where his parents lived, on Oct. 23, 1831, and therefore lived till Oct. 29 of this year he would have been 80 years of age.

The song "Dixie" he wrote, words and music, for Bryant's minstrels in the fall of 1850 and it was used by them, Emmett himself being one of them, as a "walk around," the then popular finale of a minstrel programme, in their minstrel theatre at 472 Broadway, New York. This was a year and a half before the civil war broke out, but Emmett himself always maintained that the original manuscript of the song was stolen from him while he was traveling professionally in the South before the war began. Considering how such things were cared for, however, it is more probable that he lost it by accident. No one who heard it a few times needed more than memory to know it "for good."

He said that when he was suddenly called on to write it "a tune was buzzing in his head," and he wrote it out on the lines and spaces in ten minutes, fitting the words to it afterward. This makes it probable that the tune was very like something he had "picked up" in his long connection with minstrelsy—probably a blending of two or three strains more or less well known among plantation negroes and their imitators—and this would account for the Southern notion that somebody had stolen it from the South.

But all the contention over it is gone and its composer lived to hear it cheered, whenever played to crowds, alike in South and North.

QUOTES SHAKESPEARE.

Objecting to the crowd which attended its sale at Kew, near Melbourne, recently, an African gray parrot repeatedly told the auctioneer to "Shut up," and "Go home sober," but otherwise would say nothing. The bird is, says Feathered Life, a marvelous talker, repeating nursery rhymes, Shakespearean quotations, and singing "Where are the Boys of the Old Brigade?" and two other songs. It was eagerly competed for, and eventually was sold for £42. The bird greeted its purchaser with the remark: "Does your mother know you're out?"

YOUR PANAMA.

The best of the Panama hats do not come from Panama. The most skillful weavers of this delicate straw are the Indians of Ecuador. The most expensive Panama hats to be bought in London, Paris, or New York come in most cases from a picturesque little settlement on the very rim of civilization called Jipijapa and its offshoot Monte Christi.

Men, women and children sit about the yard or in doorways of their bamboo houses, weaving the hats over wooden blocks placed between their knees. At early morning and evening the most work is done; the rest of the day the air is so hot and so dry that the straw breaks in the weaving. Most of the fine hats—those that cost over £20—are woven at night when the air

contains most moisture.

Children are "put to work to learn the art at the age of seven, and on very coarse straw. In 15 years the art will have been mastered for fairly good hats, but for the best Panamas it requires a lifetime of close application. A hat of the very finest texture takes from one to two months' work.

COURTSHIP BY PROXY.

In Hopkous, when a boy meets a girl whom he wishes to marry he tells his mother all about it, and she has a talk with the father. If both approve they organize a sort of procession, made up of their relatives and friends, and headed by a band of music, go to the house of the girl's parents, with a basket of fowl, bread, fruit, ears of dried corn, and strings of pepper.

It is good form for the girl's mother to delay an answer until she has had time to consult her relations and friends, as possibly her 14-year-old daughter may have her own preferences in the matter of a husband; and the procession usually turns about and goes homeward completely in the darkness to the success or non-success of the proposal.

If the answer be unfavorable the basket with contents untouched is returned to the boy's parents, but if it is favorable, in the course of a couple of weeks (as too much haste would argue an undue willingness to give the daughter away) another basket, filled with fowl, bread, fruit, etc., is sent by the mother of the girl to signify that she is willing to accept the young man as her future son-in-law.

FOUR CUPS MEANS INEBRIETY.

America Recognizes Coffee Drinking as a Disease.

America has developed a class of men and women that physicians group under the name of "coffee inebriates." A coffee inebriate is, speaking broadly, one who consumes a pound or more of coffee a week, says the Baltimore Herald.

A pound makes about seven quarts of coffee; seven quarts make 28 cups, and 28 cups a week make four cups a day. They therefore, who drink four cups of coffee daily had better look out, for, if they have developed as yet no symptoms of coffee inebriety, it is likely that they will develop them before long.

One of the symptoms of this disorder is an inability to do without coffee. If some morning you should forget the beverage at breakfast and in consequence be attacked with headache, you are a coffee inebriate.

Other symptoms are a sallow color, cold hands, a heart that beats irregularly and melancholy. The cold hands, the irregular heart, and the nervous melancholia or depression pass off when a strong cup of coffee is taken, but in an hour or two they return again.

Americans are the most excessive coffee drinkers in the world. Over a billion pounds of coffee is imported into the United States each year. America is the only country where coffee inebriety is recognized as a disease.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Get a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, Dr. Chase's Ointment

NOTICE.

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SAW THE GERMAN EMPRESS

Susan B. Anthony Gives Her Impressions of the Kaiser's Better Half.



THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Berlin, June 30.—Miss Susan B. Anthony describes her impressions of the Empress of Germany as follows:

"I saw before me a very stately, very royal personage, I would not say handsome. There were many handsome women in our congress. She was beautifully dressed, although I have very sharp eyes for externals.

"The whole effect of her presence, in addition to staidness, was one of graciousness, of fine womanly type. Her smile was good. It was not wooden, nor set, nor put on for the occasion. It was just the natural smile

of a good woman and a good mother. I think I used the right word there. She looks motherly.

"Most undeniably, too, she is a gifted woman. Such versatility in languages I ever heard of. Her French, her Italian, her Dutch are as good as her English. She is a marvel.

"But what struck me the more was the volume of literature she must have read on our own particular subjects. She knew about the woman's movement in her own country as a matter of course, but knew its details also in countries as diverse as the United States, Holland and France. It was not only one branch of the women's

work that interested the Kaiserin. She had a survey of the whole field, social and political. This view is borne out by other women who spoke with her and obtained a similar impression.

"She has the most alert mind in the Kaiser's court. I don't imagine that her position is an easy one, but I may be wrong. She was brought up very stiffly, very conservatively, I should imagine, but think she developed and is developing.

"The Kaiserin is a good woman, a good mother, a very highly accomplished woman, and a splendid wife to her husband. She has a warm heart for all good causes."

Turbines And Reciprocating Engines

Engineering, dealing with the four new Midland Railway Company's boats, two of which are to be fitted with reciprocating steam engines, and two with steam turbines, says that the space occupied by the two types of propelling machinery is the same; the weight can, however, be placed lower in the ship in the latter case, thereby allowing the centre of gravity of other machinery to be raised. The facility for overhaul is certainly as great in the turbine machinery as in the other type, and anyone who has seen a turbine engine of appearance of a reciprocating en-

gine-room. The propellers being smaller, therefore projecting less beyond the line of the ship, and are less liable to damage, it is difficult to say how the centre propeller could possibly be injured. In the later installations the go-astern turbines have been steadily increased in power; in the King Edward it was comparatively small; in the Queen it amounted to one-half of the full go-ahead power of the engines; in the Londonderry and Maunxman it will be a still higher proportion—about 60 per cent. The cost of manufacture can hardly be compared with that of reciprocating machinery, as the turbine production is in its infancy. All the years of effort which have been put into cheapening the cost of reciprocating engines have yet to come to the turbine. Yet even with this disadvantage the turbine is not appreciably more costly

than the reciprocating engine. In the case of the Londonderry, which affords a direct comparison for speed with the other ships, the additional cost is less than 2 per cent. of the total cost of the vessel. Undoubtedly, as the manufacture becomes more systematized the difference will be on the other side of the ledger. As to cost of upkeep of turbines, experience is practically nil; but there is no evidence to show that there is anything to fear on this account. The cost of running, so far as attendance is concerned, is undoubtedly less, there being in existing vessels at least two men less in the engine-room than in the case of ships with reciprocating engines of equal power speed. With respect to coal consumption, which is the important thing in the cost of running machinery, the trials of these boats will afford a complete solution; and we hope that the comparative results, not only on trial but on service, for which arrangements are being made, will be placed at our disposal in the near future.

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The commercial development of the Marconi system has reached a stage of perfection never before attained by any similar invention within a similar period of time.

Marconi's recent demonstration of the capacity of his instruments to receive regular news despatches over extraordinary long distances is convincing proof of the wonderful earning capacity of the system.

With 40 transatlantic steamships equipped to receive such messages, and with contracts made for such service at 25 cents a word, we have in the desire to be conservative estimated the earnings of such a system at 5 cents per word, and, with but 10 steamships receiving, to be over \$750,000 per annum net—over 10 per cent. per annum on the total capitalization.

The great transatlantic Marconi system which will soon be put in operation will have an earning capacity, when fully developed, of over 150 per cent. per annum upon the entire capitalization of the company.

The saving in interest on the cost of construction as compared to the cost of construction of a Pacific cable amounts to a sufficient sum, annually, to pay over 14 per cent. upon the entire capitalization of the company.

These are but three of the sources of earnings of the Marconi System. The company, which owns the exclusive rights to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, in the United States and all of its possessions, has the field practically to itself. The United States insular possessions afford an unusual opportunity for profitable operation of a wireless system. In

Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and elsewhere the inducements are enormous.

The man of a practical mind will at once recognize the great possibilities of the system, and will need little persuasion to see in the future of this great company his opportunity for the profitable employment of his capital. Opportunities do not come often. The price of Marconi Securities is advancing rapidly.

Six months ago they sold for \$4.00.

A few days ago they could be bought at \$5.00.

Today they are in big demand at \$6.00.

In a few weeks they may be worth \$7, \$10, \$100; who knows?

When the Marconi System gets into full working order the price of its stock will run up rapidly, perhaps into the thousands, as did the stock of the Edison Electric Light, which sold at \$4.000 less than a year after it was offered at \$100.

Do not be discouraged because you did not get in at \$4 or \$5, and do not wait too long to buy at \$6, for the price is likely to advance again any day. There is still room for enormous profits at \$6.

Read what the leading newspapers of the nation have to say about Marconi and the Marconi System:

NEW YORK SUN: "It is a peculiarity of Signor MARCONI that he does things first and talks about them afterward. In this respect he is unlike certain other men of science whose performances are in inverse ratio to their pretensions and promises. At an age when most men are settling down to the practice of a profession, the young Italian, who, by the way, is half Irish, has done the trick which in the time of 'Prospero' was regarded as belonging to the domain of magic. Wireless telegraphy is an old story. But the man who has reduced it to practice, who has enabled those who go down to the sea in ships to remain in touch with the mainland all the way across the Atlantic, is assured of a place among the great inventors. The first ocean newspaper has been published successfully. From the time that the big ship left the other side until the pilot came aboard near Sandy Hook the passengers found the news of the world in a condensed form beside their napkins when they went down to breakfast each morning."

NEW YORK TIMES: "When the passengers landed in New York yesterday morning from the Cunarder Campania, which left Liverpool on Saturday last, they were not only the first to get news of the world, but they were also the first to get news of the world, for throughout the voyage they had had daily at their breakfast table a copy of the Cunard Daily Bulletin, the latest departure in wireless journalism, and had been kept in daily touch with one or the other side of the ocean throughout the trip. To Marconi was due the credit for the getting of the news, while James Graham published the handsome eight-page daily which was in such demand among the passengers that the editions of 700 were sold out almost immediately. Marconi fulfilled his recent promise to keep the ship in daily touch with one side or the other of the Atlantic, and only by a narrow margin missed receiving messages from the station in Cornwall, England, during the entire trip."

NEW YORK EVENING SUN: "Marconi has made good his recent promise to keep the passengers and ship's company of a transatlantic liner in daily touch with the world ashore throughout a voyage. The new feat in wireless telegraphy was related when the Cunard liner Campania docked at her pier in the North River shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Throughout the voyage the big liner was in continuous communication with one side of the Atlantic or the other, and for two days in mid-ocean, news of the world ashore was received from England and America."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "Regarding his recent works and present hopes, Mr. Marconi continues to talk with characteristic modesty and caution. The two most important improvements which have contributed to the recent advance are the introduction of a new transformer, which increases the power and range of the impulses sent from that point, and the use of a more sensitive receiver—the Magnetic detector. The Magnetic device will take forty words a minute."

NEW YORK TELEGRAM: "His long-distance experiments by which he expects to girdle the globe will be first tried in about three months by special apparatus installed on British warships stationed at different parts of the world. He will endeavor to pick up the vessels stationed far apart, one after the other, and thus be able to send a wireless message around the world."

NEW YORK NEWS: "Marconi's Triumph.—Marconi, approaching New York on the Campania, announces by his wonderful wireless system, long in advance of his coming, that he has been successful in a series of experiments to demonstrate that it was feasible to keep in touch with the land all the way. He has never descended to deceit, nor has he made any promises which were not abundantly justified. His wonderful achievements entitle him to the warmest praise and highest honors. His success has been so marvelous that it seems almost ungenerous to criticize anything he may say."

Every promise Marconi ever made has been redeemed by performance. When transatlantic wireless telegraphy is once accomplished, Marconi shares will increase in value by leaps and bounds. Those who are wise will not wait the coming of that event, but will buy their stock before the influence of that accomplishment is felt on the market.

How soon that may be, whether in 30 days or in 90 days depends entirely upon the present demands upon Mr. Marconi's time.

Full information concerning the company's status and its commercial operations, earning power, prospects, etc., will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

As Managers for the underwriters, who control the stock of the company now offered for sale, we are enabled to offer Marconi Certificates at \$6.00 each, in amounts of not less than \$120, nor more than \$1,200.

All applications for Marconi securities must be accompanied by remittance in full, made payable to the order of Munroe & Munroe.

No application received for less than \$60 worth, nor more than \$1,200 worth.

Address all communications and make all Checks payable to

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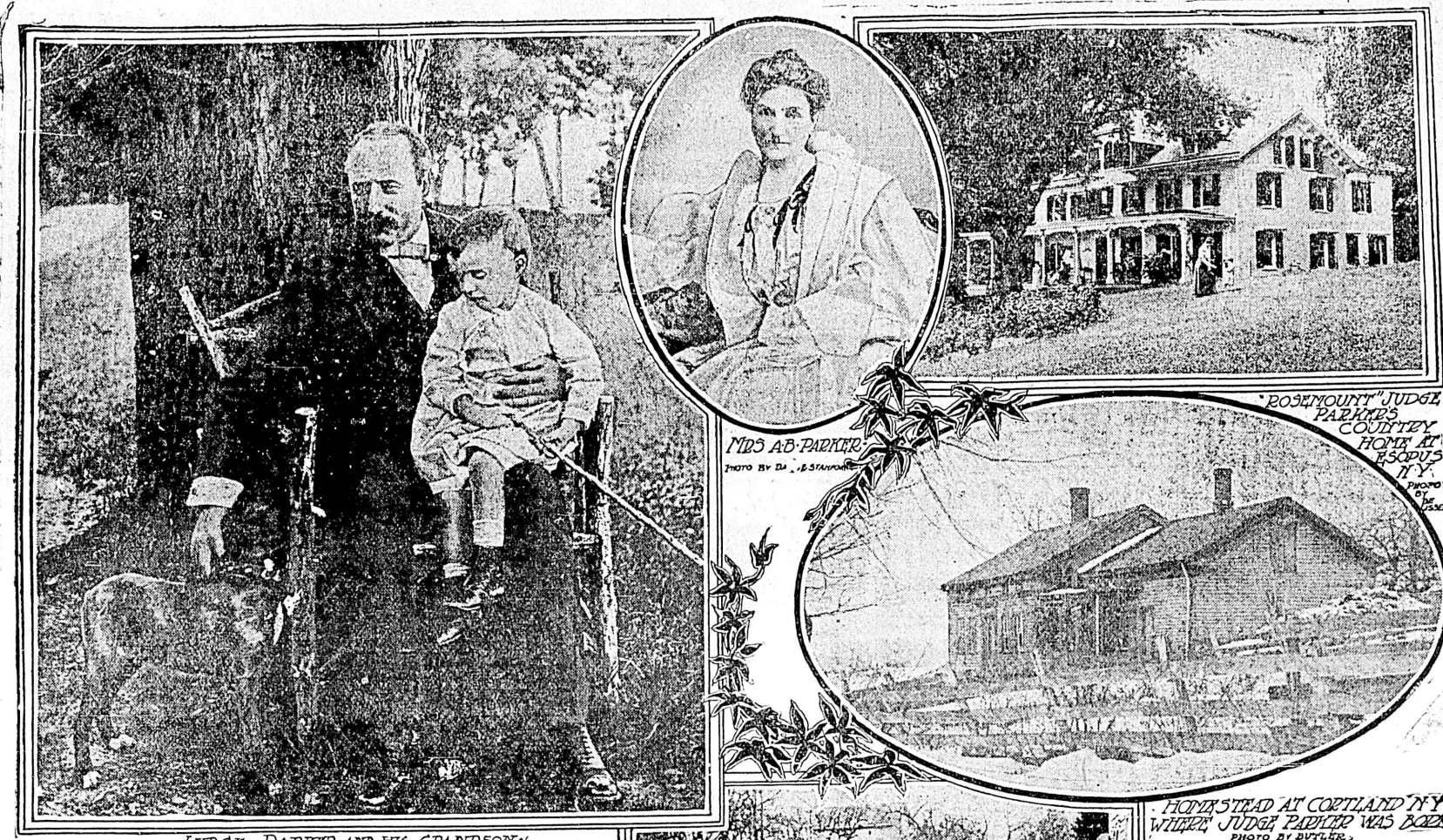
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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE, HIS FAMILY AND HIS HOME



JUDGE PARKER AND HIS GRANDSON

Uncle Sam's Grab in the Gulf

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Across the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and resembling a screen, is a group of small islands, the Magdalen. With its most northerly point 70 miles from Newfoundland, its western point 85 miles from Anticosti, and its southern extremity 60 miles from Cape Breton, it is situated in the track of the commerce passing to and from this country and is of strategic importance to Canada. The group consists of nine islands. Its total length is 57 miles, and of course its breadth is miles, while it has an area of 84 square miles.

PEOPLED BY ACADIANS.

On the Magdalen live 4,816 people, 500 of whom are of English extraction. The large majority of the inhabitants are descended from the Acadians, who, driven from their Nova Scotia homes during the great wars of the closing years of the eighteenth century, ended their wanderings by settling in these seagirt isles. The people are frugal and industrious, their support being the cultivation of the scanty soil, and the fishery for cod, herring, mackerel, and lobster, on the coast or on the far-off banks. But they have not been the possessors of the homes they occupy. During the French regime proprietary rights over the islands were granted to royal favorites, or their parasites. This condition continued until the close of the war between Britain and France, when the British Government presented the islands to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, as a reward for services performed on the Newfoundland station. Although Sir Isaac was the proprietor from the year 1789, it was not until 1820 that he asserted his rights by causing the occupants to take an oath and to pay rent.

THE ABSENTEE EVIL.

In the nineties an outcry arose against the absentee landlord and the exactions of his factor. The matter was investigated by the Government of Quebec, in which province the islands lie, and the situation was mitigated by the passage of legislation providing for the acquisition of the holdings by the tenants on payment of a sum calculated by capitalizing the rent at five per cent. This gave the people an opportunity to purchase, but it did not settle the question, for many of the inhabitants were unable to take advantage of the law. Recently the entail placed on the property by Admiral Coffin for three generations expired, and the owner thereupon sold the grounds for \$70,000, plus \$2,000 for the right to mine for iron, coal, and copper which have been found to exist on the islands. Now, a disquieting rumor comes that the new proprietors propose to sell to an American syndicate, and of course this transaction will transfer important franchises to our neighbors, and will be disadvantageous to Canada.

WHAT WE WILL LOSE.

Under the treaty of 1818 the United States have fishing privileges in the waters in the neighborhood of the Magdalen, as well as in those of the west coast of Newfoundland. Should this arrangement be reconsidered, and should the equivalent be withdrawn by the United States, our neighbors will still have the right to fish in the waters of their proprietary rights, a base to fall back upon. In a word, the new ownership might supersede the treaty concession, and might give the rights granted by treaty to those of the west coast had disappeared. Were the islands in the hands of subjects of a foreign State, the sovereignty over them would still reside in Canada, and under the right of eminent domain the power to expropriate for national reasons would continue. It might be considered necessary to exercise this power. But assuming that the proprietors were citizens of the United States the proposal to act upon it might lead to an international altercation, and to a serious strain of the diplomatic relations, our neighbors have never shown any supercilious modesty or any extreme regard for law when it has seemed possible to gain territory or a position of vantage. The Monroe doctrine which has been stretched already so far from its original significance might even be invoked to fit this case. Again, in the possession of the Magdalen Islands by citizens of the United States, Uncle Sam would have a position which in the event of international complications between this country or Great Britain might be used to blockade the ports of Eastern Canada, and to command the entrance to the St. Lawrence. Indeed, with an anchorage so secure and so defensible as Amherst Harbor, the Magdalen Islands might in such a crisis be converted into a powerful naval base. We could have the St. Lawrence could be patrolled, and the coast towns of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and even Prince Edward Island, which

are all within easy reach, could be laid under tribute. This contingency, happily, is not likely, but it is one that ought to be guarded against.

DANGER TO THE PEOPLE.

In selling an isolated strip of territory to alien proprietors there is a further danger that Canadian citizens may be disturbed. When Mr. Meier acquired Anticosti he evicted the Newfoundlanders who had settled on the island. What is there to prevent a repetition of this eviction in the case of the inhabitants of the Magdalen? Even though harsh measures might not be taken to drive the people away, owing to the fact that some of them have titles to their holdings, it is possible that the position may be made so difficult that emigration may become a welcome means of escape from an unendurable existence. That this danger is no chimera has been made plain by the Anticosti precedent. Such a calamity, and certainly, such possibilities of an international character as the situation suggests, ought to be guarded against, and this can be best accomplished by the acquisition of the rights which are said to be offered for sale by the Government of Quebec. Were the Quebec Government to secure by purchase the franchises remaining to the Coffin estate, or its successors, the holdings of the inhabitants would be secure, the opportunity to own their homes in fee simple might be improved, and the commerce of the country would surely be protected from the danger which threatens it when the key to the Gulf is in foreign hands.

MARINE STEAM TURBINES.

The progress towards popularity of the marine steam turbine, says Engineering, is gratifying, but it is generally realized that the one important question yet to be determined is that of relative economy as compared with the existing triple-expansion reciprocating engine; while some doubt may yet exist as to the durability of the thousand curved segments which form the blades mounted on the shaft and on the fixed casing which enable the steam to give rotary motion to the shaft. Time alone can decide the latter point, but it is encouraging to know that the turbine has been running for some years now, practically no change on the surface. Although the turbine has been in use now for many years, driving dynamos and naval propulsion, the application for marine purposes dates only from 1897—in the Turbinia, a more or less experimental craft. The first practical application in a commercial ship was in the Kaiser Edward in 1901. The success of this ship resulted in a second vessel being ordered; and credit for the enterprise in this direction is due to the Hon. Charles Parsons, but to Messrs. Denny's firm, and to Captain John Williamson, who has for so many years been closely identified with the Clyde passenger traffic. These two vessels gave satisfactory results, but naval architects generally were not quite satisfied as to whether the turbine-driven propeller was sufficiently great in diameter or area to give efficiency in a heavy seaway. Messrs. Biles, Gray & Co. were consulted by the Midland Railway Company regarding the construction of four vessels for the new Heysham and Irish service; we understand they investigated this question, and as a result, the directors of the company determined to take the cautious course of constructing two of the vessels on the turbine system, and two with reciprocating engines. As all four vessels are alike in their design, differing only in the type of propelling machinery adopted, a unique opportunity is offered for thoroughly testing the comparative economy of the two systems. What is wanted, says Engineering, is that two of these ships should be sent to sea together so as to eliminate weather and sea conditions, and that a series of exhaustive trials at various speeds should be conducted, and careful data collected to show the consumption of water, and also the consumption of coal of equal calorific value in each ship.

NEW HOPE—NEW COURAGE.

Persons whose nerves are affected get blue and discouraged, are easily irritated and annoyed and learn to look on the dark side. The restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food soon shows its effect on the feelings. It gives new hope and courage, new energy and confidence. By creating nerve force it affords new vigor and vitality for both mind and

Levers & Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap. A wash is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans & restores the home.



JUDGE PARKER'S SHEEP

The World of Wit and Humor.

The following scene occurred in a truly rural school: Teacher (to literature class)—"Now give me some words like 'henom'." First Smart Scholar—"Bodew." Second Ditto—"Bodah." Third Ditto—"Bodah." Fourth Smart Scholar (prompted by first smart scholar)—"Bogorra!"

Beerholm Tree has revised an old saying and gives this reading: "A man is never a hero to his golf caddy." While out on a Scottish links some time ago he had a particularly silent and stupid-looking caddy, who followed close at his heels without saying a word. But since silence sometimes speaks louder than words the actor was nervous, and after a particularly bad drive which seemed to demand an apology, exclaimed: "Did you ever see a worse player on these links?" The caddy said nothing. A still worse drive from the next tee called forth the same query. The caddy stared silently for a few moments. "I heard what ye said right enough," he at last slowly replied. "I'm just thinking."

Mr. Balfour, when going through a Scottish village not long ago, was greeted by one of the old men of the place, and asked for alms. On being presented with a shilling he whispered to Mr. Balfour: "Man, dae ye ken what I'm gaein to tell ye?" "No," said the statesman. "Well," he said, "it's gaein to rain seventy-two days."

A traveler put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, and, before retiring, left very particular instructions to be called for an early train. In the morning the traveler was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door. "Well?" he demanded, sleepily. "I've got an important message for you," replied the porter. The traveler was up in an instant, opened the door, and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore it open hastily, and inside found a slip of paper on which were written, in large letters, "Why don't you get up?" He got up.

THE KALE NOT IN IT.

A well-known New York clergyman was telling his Bible class the story of the Prodigal Son at a recent session and, wishing to emphasize the disgraceful attitude of the elder brother, on that occasion, he had special stress on this phase of the parable. After describing the rejoicing of the household over the return of the wayward son, he spoke of one who, in the midst of the festivities, failed to share in the jubilant spirit of the occasion.

"Can anybody in the class," he asked, "tell me who this was?"

A small boy, who had been listening sympathetically to the story, put up his hand.

"I know," he said, beamingly. "It was the fattest calf."—Harper's Week.

EXCUSE FOR GILBERT.

Anecdotes of the success in London of William K. Gilbert's new play, "The Fairy's Dilemma," it is related that two countrymen had been attending the court-room where the famous librettist presides as a country magistrate. Said one of them: "This is Gilbert is a good sort of a chap, they tell me."

"Oh, yes," said the other. "You wouldn't think 'e 'ad wrote plays for the theater, would yer?" "Praps not," answered No. 1, "but we all 'ave our beginnings you know."—Montreal Herald.

A counsel who was appointed to defend an Irishman, charged with several of the jury, who, his client said, had a prejudice against him. "As these people are so prejudiced against you, why don't you go to the jury and tell them you are prejudiced against the barrister." "No," said the counsel. "I don't want to go to the jury and tell them I am prejudiced against the judge."—Chicago Tribune.

and likely he's beginning to have a dislike to me." In a little town in the North of Scotland a builder had some houses for sale, and was eagerly showing an intending purchaser over one of them. "Are they a sound?" "They are that," replied the man of the market. "Just gang into the room and shut the door and try to hear me speaking." "No," he said, when the door was closed, "dae ye hear me?" "Ay, I can that," came in clear, distinct tones from the other side of the wall. "Can ye see me?" "No." "There's wae's for ye," was the builder's triumphant response.

"Oh, George," sighed the romantic girl, "I wish you were like the old-time knights; I wish you'd do something brave to show your love for me." "Gracious!" cried her fiancé, "haven't I agreed to marry you, and me only getting \$20 a week?"—Philadelphia Press.

"I'd Miss Pleyple receive many proposals when she came out?" "Many. Why, receiving proposals got to be a habit with her. In a short time she couldn't even hear a soda-water bottle pop without exclaiming—'This is so sudden!'"

An old country sexton, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This 'ere is the tomb of Tummas Ooper an' 'is eleven wives. One day a lady remarked, 'Eleven? Dear me, that's rather a lot, isn't it?' The old man looked at her gravely, and replied, 'Well, mum, yer see it war as obd'y of 'is'n.'"

The butler at a well-known peer's country seat, on being interrogated by some initiated callers, in the absence of the family, as to the name of the river flowing through the grounds, replied, with the religious inexpressible from his position—"I don't know the name, ma'am, but it was here when I came."

Mr. —, the undertaker, was never at a loss for an answer when anyone attempted to poke fun at him or his profession. One day a would-be wit remarked to him: "You're must be a gruesome business, Mr. —. I suppose you undertakers never look at a man without wishing him dead?" "You are mistaken," replied the undertaker. "I know some people whom I would be perfectly willing to bury alive."

Mark Twain and W. D. Howells were one day having a date in New York. Two over-dressed young men entered, and the first said in a loud voice—"Waiter, bring me some bisque of lobster, a bottle of white wine, and a chop. And mention my name to the cook, too, so that everything will be done to my liking." The second young man said—"Bring me some sole with peas, and tell the cook who it's for." Mr. Twain gave his order. A moment later, he said, with a wink at his companion, "Bring me half a dozen oysters, and mention my name to each one of them."

Mr. Millums—"Now, Tommy, you must go to school and work hard. Why, look at me! I started without a cent, and now I'm a millionaire." Tommy—"Yes, I know; but you can't do it any more. They all have cash registers now."

Judge Roundes—"Your face is familiar. I've seen you before." Prisoner—"Yes, your honor, quite often." Judge Roundes—"Ah! What was the charge the last time I saw you?" Prisoner—"I think it was fifteen cents, your honor. I mixed a cocktail for you."

THREE AND FOUR YEAR Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Chemistry and Geology and Public Health. Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont., for particulars.

TEACHER WANTED.

The undersigned will receive applications from male teachers for Elk Lake Public School up to Wednesday, July 29, 1904. State age and qualifications. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Secretary Board of School Trustees, Elk Lake, Royal Oak P. O.

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Six Per Cent Debentures

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th of August next will take place at the Company's Office, 53 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 25th day of July, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN IRVING, Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., July 12.

The British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company.

Dividend No. 12

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half-year ending June 30, 1904, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, No. 321 Cambie St., Vancouver, B. C., on and after July 15, 1904.

By order of the Board, THOS. T. LANGLOIS, President.

Vancouver, July 8, 1904.

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6 Rooms Modern Conveniences, Close to Fort Street Car Line

Swinerton & Oddy 102 Gov't St.

Cascade Mining Co.

This company is opening up what promises to be a remarkably rich copper property in Uchucklesett Harbor, Alberni. The company is capitalized for \$250,000 in shares of 25 cents each. After the first shipment of ore, which will be made during the present month, it will be possible to develop the property from ore shipments, as from tests made by O'Sullivan of Vancouver, at the Ladysmith smelter and in New York; the ore averages in copper about 24 per cent to 28 per cent per ton. To aid in the opening up of this promising property a small block of shares are offered, at 12½ cents cash per share. This is an opportunity for investment in a mining property which has all the earmarks of a great mine, in which event the stock will be worth many times the price asked. Only a limited number of shares will be placed on the market at this figure.

Applications for the stock may be made to The Stuart, Robertson Co., Ltd., 2204 St. 2, 2001 N. Trounce Ave.

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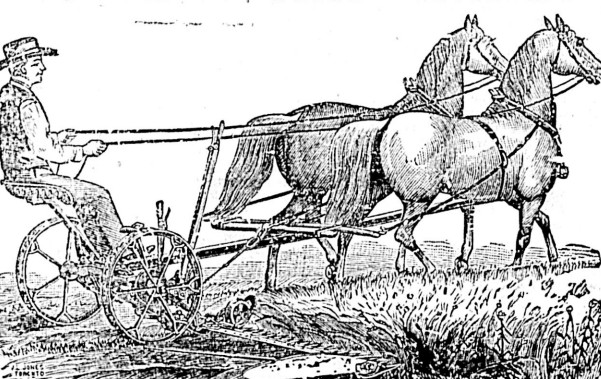
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English Enamelled Fruit Kettles, \$1.25; Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes; Fruit Presses at 40c.; Earthen Funnels for filling fruit jars, 10c.; Mason Jars; Crown Jars; Half Pint Jelly Glasses; Best Red Rubber Rings, 25c. dozen; Black Rubber Rings, 10c. dozen; Bakers' Baskets; Butcher Baskets; Bird Cages—all kinds.

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ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.

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THE COLONIST P. & P. CO. LTD.

American Humorists.

What some of them consider the "best things" they ever said.

The Star asked a number of the humorists who are now holding a convention in St. Louis what they considered to be the best thing they ever originated, and succeeded in getting a cluster of mirth which would be hard to beat, the best humorous thoughts of the best humorous writers in the United States.

Frank T. Seagrave, who is the poet-humorist of the Los Angeles Record, said that in his opinion the best thing of which he ever was guilty is the following tribute to

THE CALIFORNIA SUMMER GIRL.

My Summer Girl—dear Summer girl—
Out here you are a plenty.
You beauty sets me in a whirl—
You age ne'er more than twenty,
(Although it's true, they say,
That ages, oh, THIS way,
Cannon are figured on the "Summers" basis,
For this is one of these delightful places
Where Winters are but Indian Summers—
THAT makes those "twenty" stories rather tall.)

But Summer Girl—dear Summer Girl—
Your Eastern sister peaches
Included not one single pearl,
Such as adorn our beaches.
(Although the truth is, I think,
From earliest days of youth
I've liked the Rubies just as well as Pearls
And even Kates and Maude as Summer girls,
And greater is my joy to know, at least,
That there are twenty beaches to one East.)

Duncan M. Smith said that the cleverest joke which he had ever written was one which he manufactured about St. Louis some weeks ago, and was "All in Pair in love and war and St. Louis."

Every man present declared that he originated that joke himself, and Mr. Smith retorted with the remark that he always saw his jokes in their papers a few days after he had published them.

Mr. Smith claims the distinction of being the man who made the name of Smith famous.

Mr. Smith grinds out a daily column of laughter for the Chicago News, and is a kind of a punster with the name of Graves.

Yet Richard S. Graves of St. Joseph, Mo., writes humorous sketches which

are published in magazine articles all over the country.

He says he took up humor as a profession just to counteract the influence of that melancholy name.

Thomas A. Daly of Philadelphia was asked by the Star to relate his best joke, and responded with the following:

It may be hard to save your tin,
But there is this about it,
It's easier to live without it.
Your income than without it.

Mr. Daly is the manager of the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia, and contributes humorous poetry to it and to the Philadelphia Press and Philadelphia Ledger.

William F. Kirk of the Milwaukee Sentinel is best known by reason of his Swedish and Norwegian dialect poetry. Here is a sample of his work, which he considers to be the best of all:

Joyfully, joyfully, joyfully onward
In his halcyon valley of death
Rode the six hundred.
It was a tank
Some queer blunder.
"Hurry, you light brigade,
Yump, Master Olsen said,
Den in dis valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon on right of dem,
Cannon on left of dem,
Volleyed and tundered.
Plantly, say Captain Break,
"We got enough, ay tank,
Let's go and get a drink."
'Tont twenty-six com back
Out of six hundred.

Kirk says that he doesn't write verse; he writes real poetry.

When the last great day of reckoning comes J. M. Lewis will have to answer for the "Tampering with Trifles" column of the Houston Post. Lewis sometimes remembers that, and then he never can write any funny stuff for a day or two.

When asked by the Star for his best composition Lewis replied with the following, which is one of his late efforts:

Pa, what did Booker Washington,
That people call him great?
Hath he some deed of valor done?
Or steeled affairs of state?

Of course if he hath done this thing
It serves as quite a treat.
But could he, even to the great,
Go past a chicken roost?

The "Whim-Wham" column of the Yankers Statesman has been a creature of the prolific brain of Edwin A. Oliver for twenty-seven years. Oliver wrote the following poem years ago, and to this day he is so proud of it, that he has handed it down to the poem in all his work in which he takes the greatest pride:

STEALING.

I stole down by the brooklet side,
The moon was bright;
I stole a dozen kisses there
That blissful night.

I stole a march on other men.
I knew my part;
I was so good at stealing things,
I stole her heart.

And now we're married, man and wife,
Why seems it strange?
If I don't I'm fast asleep in bed
She steals my change?

Henry Edmond Warner of the Birmingham Press, over in York State, is a very clever man and a good joke carpenter, but some of his anecdotes are of the profound variety and require the assistance of a chart and a diagram in the search for the point, as witness the following, which Mr. Warner told the Star he regards as his best:

I saw a little dicker-bird.
I was being violently slung;
I saw another little bird
That wasn't doing anything.

President Warner admits that a poet is not the best judge of his own work, and that the effusions which he considers his best are often least appreciated by the public, while the things which he considers his poorest often make a decided hit.

Lovell O. Reese of the San Francisco Bulletin is guilty of the following quatrains and considers it to be his best work:

Jack and Jill went up the hill
When they hadn't order;
Jill sat down on a cactus crown,
My daughter, oh, my St. Louis Star.

fabrics there should be one, quite as important, of the special machinery employed. There is, however, an absence of spinning machinery, while only a few firms are exhibiting looms. We had hoped to describe these in detail. There is one firm, possessing a wide reputation, exhibiting four looms, producing Bradford fabrics, and this is the largest separate exhibit of textile machinery in the Industrial Hall. One novelty we noticed was an improved form of the Seaton loom, which caused such a furor some years back. An exhibit entirely worthy of Bradford, and which has been brought together by the Technical College. The idea kept in view throughout the preparation of this exhibit has been the illustration of the character of instruction in the various college courses. It includes, in one form or another, its stage in the manufacture of Bradford goods, and will prove to the more interested visitor one of the chief features of the whole exhibition. There are a number of stands devoted to the display of electrical and mechanical machinery, but such a class is hardly necessary to describe. As we have stated before, we were disappointed in the industrial section; we had hoped that Bradford would have risen to the opportunity of demonstration in the what her mechanists were capable of.

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In His Own City

The New Scale Williams in high in favor with the most prominent people.

The following quotations are made from letters of prominent citizens of Oshawa who think, and are in a position to know, that the New Scale Williams Piano is unequalled anywhere:

Mayor F. L. Powke—"You indeed have every reason to be proud of your piano. It is everything we could desire, and the tone is superb." "I may say that we are more pleased with it every day, and glad that we decided on it in preference to the other makes."

R. McLaughlin, of the famous McLaughlin Carriage Works: "I have pleasure in stating that I am well pleased with your piano." "The design is modern and substantial, and the finish good. The keys respond to an easy and light touch, and the tone is mellow and distinct."

FLETCHER BROS., SOLE AGENTS,
93 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

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A COMFORTABLE SHAVE

Genuine Sheffield Razor

Warranted made throughout by the very best Sheffield makers. From 4s. to 11s. each, postage paid.

With Ivory or Tortoise-shell handles, in Lizard, Crocodile, Lead or Inlaid Wood Cases; 2 to 7 razors in each case. From 10s. to 45 each, postage paid.

Genuine Sheffield Pocket Knife

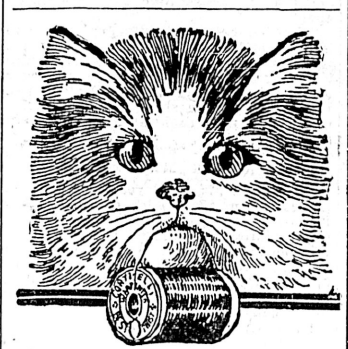
Any kind, a boon to all who use one. From 1s. to 15s. each, postage paid.

Shaving Companions

From 80s. to 60s., postage paid.

Every blade a Sheffield blade, and make a beautiful present. Goods sent at once on receipt of cash.

GEORGE HOULT,
Workshop, Sheffield, England



Corticelli
SPOOL SILK

Ladies, if you know of anything better than Corticelli Sewing Silk, the secret may make you

FAMOUS

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a serious and serious disease.

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of solid food, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty to persistently ignore because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION NO. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as scurvy, leprosy, and all those diseases which are the result of a diseased blood.

THE VICTORIA CREAMERY ASSOCIATION
VICTORIA, B. C.

Lever's Y-Z (Vase Head) Disinfectant Soap
Powder is better than other soap powders. It is a fact as a disinfectant.

Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUT

Navigation is now open. The Lake and River steamers of

are running on regular schedules to Alton and Dawson. Special steamer from White Horse for Mendonville, the only way to reach the Alsek, Bullion and Ruby Creek Districts. Via Skagway and Dawson is the quickest way to reach the Tanana Gold Fields.

For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
2 OVERLANDS DAILY TIME SAVERS. 2

The "FAST MAIL," the FAMOUS "FLYER," leaving Seattle at 8:05 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., respectively.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S. S. CO.
Kanagawa Maru will sail for Japan and way ports on or about August 27.

For all information apply to K. J. YUBENS, 15 Government St., Victoria.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Broccoli and Savoy, Red Pickling and Cauliflower.

BEE SUPPLIES.

JAY & CO.,
Store 13 Broad St. Phone 1024.

FLAT RATE

At Pete Steele's Bar, No. 87 Yates Street—House of Lords and Commons, Taylor's Special, Stewart's, Four Crown (Brown), XXX Honness, and all other leading brands; also Croft's Port and Montalido Sherry at 10c. Ale, Stout and Lager on draught, 5c.

Marine Iron Works
VICTORIA, B. C.

ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor
Engineers, Founders, Boilermakers, Etc.

Telephone 681 Res. Telephone 100

TENTS, TENTS TENTS

We have a large assortment of tents, awnings, covers, all grades, sizes and prices; at the largest and best equipped mill and tent factory in the city.

Call and place your orders with us for awnings, tents and house flags.

And a few words with the proprietors will convince you of the difference between the Leader and the Followers.

125 Government Street, Upstairs.

F. Jeune & Bro., Props.
Established 22 years. Phone 705.

WANTED

Teacher for Mayne Island School
Apply to J. W. Bennett

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. PAUL, WINNIPEG
MONTREAL, TORONTO.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

B. C. Coast Service

Steamers to:

VANCOUVER, daily at 7:30 a. m., except Thursday, on which day steamer sails 1 a. m.

SEATTLE, daily at 7 p. m.

B. C. NORTHERN PORTS, every Thursday.

WEST COAST, 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th.

EXCURSION RATES EAST.

Ticket Office
86 Government St.

For San Francisco
Leave Victoria 7:30 p. m.,
City of Puebla, Umatilla, or Queen, July 31,
22, 27, August 1, 5, 11,
16, 21, 26, and every fifth day thereafter.

For South Eastern Alaska
Leave Victoria 4 p. m.
S. S. Cottage City, July 12, 22, 31, August 10, 19, 29.
Spokane, 9 p. m., July 19, August 2.

Leave Seattle 9 a. m.
Steamer City of Seattle, July 15, 25, August 3, 13, 22.
Humboldt, 8 p. m., July 18, 28, August 6, 16, 24.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further particulars obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES
VICTORIA, 96 Government and 61 Wharf Street.
San Francisco, 4 New Montgomery St.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent,
10 Market St., San Francisco.

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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and THE EAST.

Four fast trains leave St. Paul at 8:00 a. m., 6:35 p. m., 8:35 p. m. and 10:40 p. m., via Chicago and Northwestern railway. These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel. One of them is electric lighted.

NORTHWESTERN LIMITED

leaving at 8:35 p. m. has Pullman drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars, book lovers' Pullman, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cafe and parlor cars and free chair cars. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.

F. W. PARKER.
121 Foster Way, General Art., Seattle.

3-TRANSCONTINENTAL-3
TRAINS DAILY
The St. Louis Exposition

The Northern Pacific Railway is the only line having through car service to the St. Louis Fair, including Pullman Sleepers, Tourist cars, and Chair Cars (free). The "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL" leaves Seattle every afternoon at 4:00. By taking the morning boat from Victoria, close connection is made with this train. Cheap round trip rates to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, and other Eastern and Southern points. Steamship tickets for sale to all European points, via all Steamship Lines. For further information, call or write

A. D. CHARLTON, C. E. LANG,
A. G. P. A. N. P. B. Gen'l Agt.,
Portland, Or. Victoria, B. C.

Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation Co., Ltd.

Time Table Taking Effect May 22, 1904.
Victoria & Sidney Railway, train leaving Victoria at 7:00 a. m., connects at Sidney with steamer Inroquois.

MONDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Pier Island, Fulford Harbour, Ganges Harbour, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY—Round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbour, Mayne Island, Galiano, North Pender, Saturna, South Pender, Moresby, returning arrive Victoria 7:20 p. m.

THURSDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Nanaimo, Burgy Bay, Newburg Bay, Kuper, Thetis, De Courcy, Gabriola.

SUNDAYS—The Inroquois will make a trip through the Gulf Islands calling at the principal places of interest.

For further information and tickets apply to Victoria-Sidney Ry., Market building.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 1st 1904
BY DAYLIGHT DAILY.

To Vancouver, New Westminster and Ladners

VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY & FERRY CO.

Local leaves Victoria daily except Saturday and Sunday at 8:45 p. m. Leaves Victoria on Saturday and Sunday at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Daily—
Leaves Victoria 7:00 a. m.
Arrives Sidney 8:00 a. m.
Port Guelphon 11:30 a. m.
New Westminster 1:45 p. m.
Vancouver 3:45 p. m.

For tickets and information apply to
K. J. BURNS, 15 Govt. St.
Traffic Mgr.

GRAND TRUNK-LEHIGH VALLEY ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Convenient terminals in Chicago and New York; stopping at every station; scenic scenery. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & W. A.

MEN OF MARK.

Mainly About Persons in Public Life

LINCOLN FOND OF CIRCUIT.

Following the court about on the circuit, he was so fond of it that he declined a flattering offer to enter a lucrative law partnership in Chicago, because, as he contended, it would necessitate more or less confinement in the office, and, therefore, keep him off the circuit.

Seated in a one-horse buggy, behind a sorry-looking animal, he would set out from Springfield to be gone for weeks at a stretch. The lawyers, as he drove into each successive place, eagerly anticipated a new stock of stories, gave him a cordial welcome, and the landlords hailed his coming with delight, for he was one of the most patient and uncomplaining of guests.

"If every other fellow," relates one of his colleagues, "were at the different accommodations and scout face which greeted us at many of the dingy taverns we struck, Lincoln said nothing."

His forbearance in this regard well warrants the observation he is said on one occasion to have made that he never so completely felt his own unworthiness as when he stood face to face with a real, live, human being.

His coat and vest hung loosely on his giant frame. His trousers were invariably too short. In one hand he carried a faded gingham handkerchief, and in the other a cigar. His eyes were blue and his hair was white. He was a man of a kindly, unassuming, and unassuming nature. He was a man of a kindly, unassuming, and unassuming nature.

THE RICHEST MAN IN MEXICO.

The richest man in Mexico is a minor, Pedro Alvarado, who owns a mine at Paral, in the State of Chihuahua. He is about fifty years old, and comes from the poor, or lowest laboring class. For years he was a mine laborer, working for 50 cents (Mexican silver) a day; illiterate, unthinking. He was known to be hard-working, but he had no more thrift or foresight than the other peasants, and in consequence he was taking up of a small piece of property three years ago with the intention of sinking a shaft was a standing joke in the neighborhood. He borrowed money to work his property, and in consequence he was taking up of a small piece of property three years ago with the intention of sinking a shaft was a standing joke in the neighborhood.

GENERALS IN ACTION.

In describing the fight at Illig, a petty officer, according to "The King," may be thanked for an interesting snapshot of Rear-Admiral Atkinson. "He was not seriously wounded, but the shot hit him in the side," he said, "and he rolled the Somali over with a revolver shot, dead as a door nail." An interesting parallel case is given by Lord Walsley, who says that when the late Major-General Sir John McNeill, V.C., was badly wounded at Essaman, in the Ashantee war, he emerged from the bush exclaiming, "in angry and indignant tones, as if some one had deeply injured him, 'An infernal scoundrel out there has shot me through the arm!'"

HOW HE SUCCEEDED.

Prof. W. G. Bowdoin, author of "Book Plates" and other special art volumes, did not always enjoy the success he now has. He tells a very incident in connection with his first magazine appointment.

"It was this way," he said, "I tried to get on the staff as art editor, critic, and contributor. The publisher, Mr. Editor took much notice of me. One day I got my dander up. I went into the office, saw an empty desk, and ordered the office boy to clean it for me. I devoted to the stenographer nearly all day. The rest of the staff ignored me. The next day the editor sent me out on the third day for an art essay. Near the end of the week the owner happened in."

"Say, Bowdoin, how do you like your job?" said he with a twinkle in his eye.

"First class," I replied, "all but the salary."

"Don't worry about that," he answered; "I'll give you the same as the last man we had."

A MIGHTY HUNTER.

Major James Harrison, traveler and sportsman, has just returned to England after an adventurous period of big game hunting in the great forest of Central Africa. The natives declare him to be the only white man who has seen the recently-discovered animal, the okapi, alive in its native wilds.

Yesterday Major Harrison related the story of his experiences. "I started a few days after Christmas," he said, "and made my way down to the Stanley Forest, where the pygmies are. I saw many of the pygmies. They used to keep away from us on our approach, but afterwards hung on our rear. They are keen little people and good hunters, none was over 3 ft. 10 in. in height."

"Failing to find the okapi I worked up to Jaber, and thence into the great forest of De Melley. The trees of the forest were so interwoven with tangled creepers and underwood that one had often to crawl to make one's way through it. On the sixth day in the forest we came on the okapi. I saw it. We had been following it for hours when, one suddenly turning round a bush, I saw an okapi not more than fifteen feet in front of me."

"It was an animal something like a giraffe, some ten or eleven feet high, of a tawny gray in color, with stripes over the limbs. It was gone like a flash into the thickets long before I could get my rifle from the native who was with me. I never saw the okapi again."

HERBERT SPENCER'S GENERALIZATION.

Grant Allen says that Herbert Spencer had a passion for generalization. If you asked it was a fine day, Spencer would answer: "Yes, anti-cyclical conditions, like those of yesterday, seldom break up without warning of a depression from westward."

If you observed that Mrs. Jones was a pretty woman, Spencer would reply: "Her father was a West Highlander and her mother was an Irishwoman, and intermarriage between Highlanders and Irish almost always produce physically handsome, but intellectually inferior children."

LEGISLATIVE RHYMESTERS.

The dullness of the Scotch education debates seems to have set members satirizing Mr. Caldwell, the member for Mid Lanark.

Sir W. Lawson burst forth with the following:

Happy the nation which enjoys by turns
A day with Caldwell and a night with Burns.

Thus prose and poetry combine their power
To give each Scots M.P. a happy hour.

Whereupon Mr. Herbert Samuel is alleged to have spent an hour or two over what has been called an impromptu reply as follows:

Sir Wilfrid, who the festive bottle spurs,
He sings the praises of "a night with Burns."

He ought to teach the Scotch a new delight,
Caldwell by day, and "could well," too, by night.

POEM BY THE CZAR.

"My Life" is the title of a poem said to have been written by the Czar of all the Russias, which appears simultaneously in England in the Contemporary Review and in America in Success for July. It is furnished to these magazines by "George Weise," understood to be the pseudonym of a well-known newspaper correspondent resident in Russia. The publishers explain that the Czar, like his cousin, the Emperor Wilhelm II. of Germany, has a taste for literature, and especially for poetry, and that now and then a lyric from his pen is handed about in the court circles of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Mr. Weise secured the original of these two quatrains and translated them into English, with no attempt at reproducing the rhyming scheme of the original, but rather with an eye single to preserving the exact sense of the Russian verses in a literal version.

MY LIFE.

Nikolai Aleksandrovitch Romanoff.
(Czar of the Russian Empire.)

My happiness was born at night;
All but only bowered in darkness;
I have lost my joy in life,
And wander wearily in gloom.

My soul gropes sadly searching
In mental fog; it pines
And prays and suffers,
But finds no peace on earth.

From what is commonly believed of the private character of the Czar one perceives little difficulty in accepting the alleged imperial outpouring of the above quatrains, and reading them can only feel a profounder sympathy for a monarch who mourns the fate which makes him a son to succeed him on the throne and precipitates a war with such disastrous consequences, following so closely upon his efforts to promote settlement of international questions by arbitration and the establishment of The Hague tribunal. Who would exchange his lot with the author of these lines?

HIVINGS' RETIREMENT.

Sir Henry Irving recently made a speech in which he hinted that he would retire from the stage at the end of the season. The news of the retirement of Joseph Jefferson, Sir Henry is retiring from choice rather than from necessity. In his speech he gave ample evidence that he is yet all here. Among other things he took occasion to note the attention that the public has given the subject and said:

"An actor's age, I am told, is always the subject of sympathetic interest. About twenty years ago, I remember, a lady wrote to me and said, 'Is it true that you are getting on for 80?'"

I replied that it was quite true; but I hoped it wouldn't make any difference. The other day I had a letter offering me a play—such things do come sometimes. The author said it was a poetical allegory, and he wanted to cast me in the part of Father Time. I wrote, in what I thought was quite a playful

spirit, to say that if I accepted the part I might want to use Father Time's scythe to cut down the other parts. He wrote back in quite a different spirit, "How like an actor manager!"

"Gentlemen, the strolling player who is now addressing you for, it may be, the hundredth occasion—I have quite lost count—may strike those younger members as rather like Father Time. But I can assure them that he carries nothing so unseemly as a scythe—only a cigar cut."

MINOR MENTION.

Though in his 42nd year, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, still lives under his father's roof at Moor Green, and betrays no intention of marrying. In response to a friendly interrogation on the subject of matrimony, he said: "Why should I have a wife? Father has had three—quite enough for the whole family."

Philadelphia is still shuddering over a certain display made in connection with the recent wedding of Miss Elsie Whelan to Robert Golet. Several rooms at the bride's home were given up to showing gifts showered upon the young couple. Among them were a number of articles which made men holders grin and brought blushes to the more modest female cheeks. They were articles without which no trove-seeker is complete, but no other bride had ever been known to show them thus publicly. Ever since the wedding the matrons and maids of the quaker city have been discussing "what Elsie did."

A book recently published in Paris abounds in hitherto unpublished details regarding the German Emperor's life. It is declared that he visits Paris every year, choosing a different title for each visit, and that he is carefully watched by French detectives, for should he be recognized he would be almost sure to suffer insult. Two years ago he was recognized by a newspaper man while in the railway station. The reporter politely asked a question, addressing him surrounded the inquisitive journalist and hurried him from the station.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, and Staff



GENERAL KUROPATKIN AT LIAO YANG REVIEW.

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They were detectives who had been assigned to guard the distinguished traveler.

One of the places to be visited by Lord Roberts when he comes to this country will be the maple sugar district around East Dorset, Vt. A far distant relative of "Hobbs" sent him a card of genuine maple sugar some time ago and received this letter of thanks: "Dear Sir: I beg you will accept best thanks from Lady Roberts and myself for the delicious maple syrup you so kindly sent to us. It arrived safely a day or two ago and is thoroughly appreciated by us all. Please tell your boy how much obliged I am to him for thinking of us and suggesting the present of the syrup. I am forwarding this post for your kind acceptance, a copy of my 'Forty-One Years in India.' Believe me, yours very sincerely, Roberts, C. H. Roberts, Esq., East Dorset, Vt."

Sir Thomas Lipton still has the exact business habits acquired in Glasgow during his days of strenuous labor when he slept below the counter of his shop at times, so as to have the window "dressed" for the early customers. Not long ago he had to tell his shareholders in London for the sixth time or so that his yachting recreation was never allowed to interfere with business. There was a touch of impatience in the "Glasgow accent" that still lingers about his speech as he rebuked the over-exacting questioner. At a former meeting he sat heavily on a shareholder who demanded to know why he took so many holidays. "You can go away to the country for as long as you like and no soul is any the wiser," said Sir Thomas pointedly, "but if I leave London all the world knows of it through the newspapers." The shareholder did not pursue the question.

Certain military traditions have also fallen into abeyance. In former years even the Junior Princes and Princesses were courted by detachments of household cavalry. The abolition of purchase ended the custom of the Sovereign presenting to the pages of honor a commission in the Guards, but it is only recently that two of the household regiments have adopted the practice of drinking the King's health at mess, which they always studiously refrained from doing as a sign that their loyalty was beyond suspicion, and required no outward confirmation.

It was also considered irregular for any officer of whatever rank outside the royal family to lift his hat in recognition of the salute of a guard or individual soldier, while any armed party meeting a royal equipage would be ordered to form up and salute the occupant.

That changes in "the old order" should be so marked is regarded with regret as marking a growing laxity in the reverence paid to the throne is only natural. Yet the value and significance of particular outward forms is, after all, purely relative to the ideas they are intended to convey—"Index" in the London Express.

JUNE.

Come, with thine old-time witcheries of life,
Oh, thou full-breasted mother, hasten thee,
Lest on some winter-weary sense there fall
Too late thy rose, and humming of thy bee!

So late thou art Through many pulsing days
We heard thy tread in the heart of earth
And tree,
And felt thy breath until each leading vine
Yearned for thy sensuous touch to make it free.

Through barren months, all bleak and cold and grey,
We watched like children through the muffled pane
A tender signal from a beckoning hand,
But only saw frost-dewers through the rain.

Come, coax the shyest blossoms of the year!
Bless us, sweet mother! Make the faintest smile,
And, with our storm-roughed cheeks
Give us thy beauty for a little while.

No changelings call thee, for our hearts are thine;
Thou holdest that which keeps all things in tune—
Rose and kisses, love and life's red wine—
Oh, pollen-hearted, peerless, perfect June!

—Virginia Frazer Boyle, in Century.

There is to be observed a distinct diminution of many of the restrictions and formalities which were once so strictly observed in all social intercourse which the Sovereign and the royal family had with the rest of the people of all ranks and classes.

In spite of the extreme simplicity, almost, it may be said, homeliness, of the life the earlier part of the Victorian reign, the Sovereign stood far more aloof from the various social classes than is the case today.

For many years only the leading members of the comparatively small aristocracy were admitted to anything like intimacy.

The Dukes of Sutherland, Argyll, Beaufort, Rutland, and a few other territorially influential nobles, the realm were the only hosts whom the Sovereign and Princesses visited.

It is within the memory of the existing generation that the late Duchess of Cambridge felt herself unable to accept the invitation of an important peer, who was also an intimate friend, because his rank was below that of an Earl. On the other hand, the right of a Duke or Duchess to claim an audience of the Sovereign was frequently exercised.

With the enlargement of society the code of etiquette has been sensibly relaxed. In former years, for instance, not only royal invitations but private invitations to meet members of the royal family ranked as commands, the only invitation which was allowed to excuse and even to override that of any royal personage being one from the Speaker of the House of Commons issued at a member's Parliament at any entertainment to meet a Prince or Princess of the blood.

No one would think of leaving the party until the principal guest had retired. Mr. Gladstone in 1883 wrote to the then Prince of Wales:

"I am very much shocked at an omission which I made last night in failing to ask your Royal Highness's leave to be the first to quit. I am deeply indebted to you for the very agreeable party in order that I might attend to my duties in the House of Commons. In my early days, not only did the whole company remain until the end of the evening, but I was present until the principal personage had departed, but I will recollect the application of the same rule in the case of the Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury."

If a member of the house of Hanover were present at a dinner party at a guest would be supplied with a finger bowl in case any ardent Jacobite might observe the tradition of holding his glass over the bowl as a sign of "drinking to the King across the water."

Any lady honored by a call from a royal personage would at once deny herself to any other caller during the visit, and any one paying a visit to a member of the royal family would not dream of rising to take leave until a sign of royal dismissal was given.

At any ball "to meet" the heir to the throne and his consort, unless by special request, dancing would not commence until their arrival, and if any Princess took part in a round dance no other couple attempted to occupy the floor at the same time.

Should an occasion arise for any private individual to offer a present to a Princess of the blood it would be considered the height of indecorum for the gift to take the form of any jewelry. At the opera or theatre no well-bred person would direct an opera glass toward the royal box, or, however intimate, venture to be asked to be received during an entrance unless specially summoned. Even the envoy or representative of royalty was formerly treated with more courtesy than obtains today; at a funeral service, for instance, the Court official representing the Sovereign would invariably occupy a pew by himself.

Royal Clocks

Probably no person in the world owns so many clocks as King Edward. In Windsor Castle there are about 250 timepieces, and 170 in Buckingham Palace. In St. James' Palace and Hampton Court the numbers are comparatively small.

In almost every instance, however, interesting histories are attached to the clocks, many of which are described in an interesting book, written by Mr. William Bell Robertson and Mr. Frederick Walker, clock and watch maker to the Kings of England and Italy, and published by John Walker, Limited.

The finest clock at Windsor, according to a French authority, is the Louis XIV. Bull clock in the Grand Dye room. It stands 7 ft. 2 1/2 in. in height, and its perfect proportions and slender form make it a dream of elegance. Another fine example of the Louis XIV. period is to be seen in the Rubens room. This is but 2 ft. 2 1/2 in. in height, but it is noticeable on account of the minute numbers encircling the hour hands.

Perhaps the most interesting of the royal clocks from a historical point of view is that which Henry VIII. gave to Anne Boleyn on the morning of her execution. It is in a gilt metal case, but the back part of the dome and parts of the back and right freizes are missing. The dome is surmounted by a lion rampant holding a shield engraved with the Royal Arms of England, quartered with the Arms of France.

The lead weights are beautifully engraved—H. A. and true lovers' knots on one, and H. A. and the other on the other. Round the top of each is the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," and round the bottom "The Most Happy."

This clock was acquired for Queen Victoria at the sale of Horace Walpole's effects at Strawberry-hill for £110.

The Oriental blue porcelain vase clock in the Throne room is distinguished by its finely-chased enamel mounts. In the same apartment is a remarkable eight-day clock with gilt numerals on two revolving bands, encircling a black enamel globe, which is supported on a circular, brass marble pedestal with a square base.

As the hands revolve a figure of Father Time on the left, with the point of his scythe indicates the minutes represented on the one hand and the hours represented on the other. On the right of the marble column is the figure of Astronomy, with one hand holding an open book and the other stretched towards Father Time as if to keep him in check.—London Leader.

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\$25 REWARD
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JOHN M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 9, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Tenders for the construction of the foundation of a hotel to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the City of Victoria, will be received up to noon on Monday, July 18, 1904, and to be addressed to Mr. G. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, at whose office plan and specifications can be inspected on and after July 8.

The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted.
R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent.
Vancouver, B. C., June 29, 1904.

WAR PROCLAIMED
Against the use of Alcohol in medicine. "PHYSICAL CULTURE," "THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL," "COLLIERIES," and other influential magazines have taken up the subject. Thousands of gallons of alcohol are consumed daily in patent medicines, doing an incalculable amount of harm. To check the evil "THE WESTERN MEDICINE COMPANY, LTD., has put upon the market the great NON-ALCOHOLIC, NEVER FAIL MEDICINES, which have no equal for sick people. To further their interests and extend their advertising, the Company offers shares at 25 cents. No such offer has ever been made to procure an interest in such a paying industry. Purchase now, to wait means to pay a much higher price. Read the report in the May number of the "Lancet Home Journal" showing the proportion of alcohol contained in popular medicines. Study the booklet just published by this Company; it is full of healthful hints.
Agents, canvassers and representatives wanted everywhere.
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